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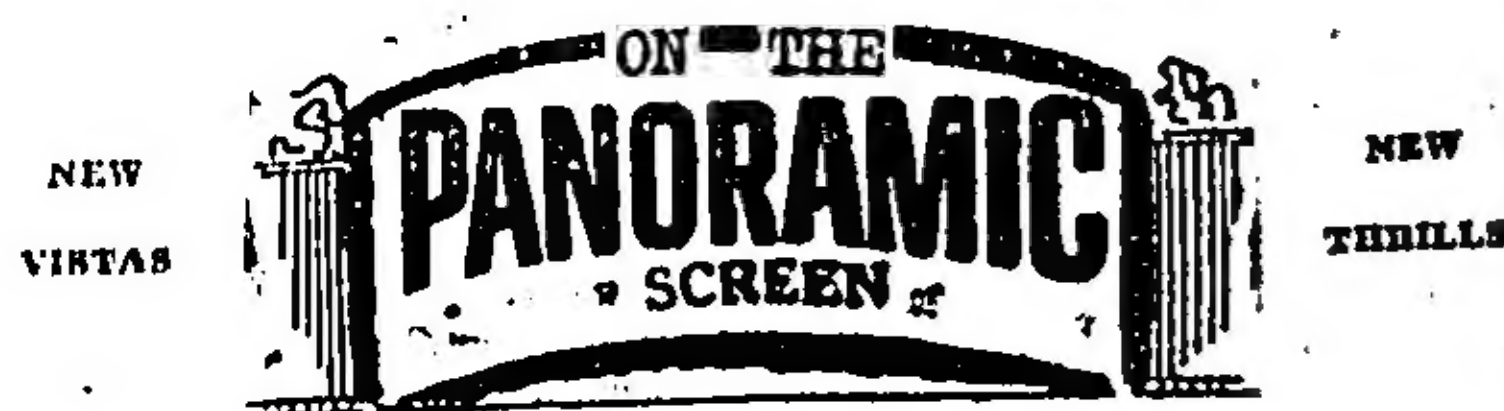
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Van Fleets Off Home



Mrs. James van Fleet, wife of the former U.N. Commander in Korea, arrived in England recently on the "Queen Elizabeth" and later travelled back with her husband in the same ship. The General had flown in from Athens to meet his wife.—Express Photo.

Reduction In Price Of Raw Silk To Be Demanded

Bombay, Sept. 21.

India is expected to join America, Holland, Britain, Switzerland and France in demanding a reduction in the prices of raw silk exported by Japan and Italy at the forthcoming session of the International Silk Congress at Milan, Italy.

The eight-man Indian delegation, led by Mr D. N. Shroff, President of the Silk and Art Silk Mills Association, leaves today to attend the session, which may prove crucial for the Indian silk industry.

Indian interests expect that Japan, which supplies about 70 per cent of world requirements of raw silk, will logically oppose any price cut.

However, India's stand reflects her position in regard to raw silk.

India's indigenous industry has been protected for more than 20 years and latest estimates place annual production at 1,700,000 lbs. against a consumption level of 3,000,000 lbs.

A large part of Indian raw silk is hand-reeled and the rest, though machine-reeled, is somewhat inferior to the lowest or G grade tested according to international specification.

Thus, more than half of India's requirements must be imported from Japan and Italy.

HARD TO OBTAIN

High-grade flature silk is at present scarce and difficult to obtain. The present Japanese spot rate in India is \$8.19 per lb.

Because of this high price the local weaving industry—most of it confined to hand-looms—has cut down production or resorted to weaving inferior qualities or synthetic fibres which are now quoted at about \$1.5 per lb.

Indian silk interests believe that if the industry is to continue, lower international prices are the only solution.

Indian interests admit that part of the trouble is high Indian duties on silk.

India hopes that Japan will co-operate in the matter of lowering international prices when the meeting begins on September 28.—United Press.

Prince Charles To Get Yacht

Auckland, Sept. 21.
The Auckland Harbour Board has decided to present a seven-foot yacht to the Queen during her visit to New Zealand as a present for Prince Charles.

The craft, a simple type of the kind used to teach youngsters the art of yachting, has a single sail, is unadorned and is easily righted if capsized. The Board fixed on this present when it learned that the Queen did not wish a formal reception on her arrival in December. It will make the presentation later on her tour.—China Mail Special.

Missionaries Praised

Calcutta, Sept. 21.
Health Minister, Rajkumar Amrit Kaur, said that she greatly appreciated the work done for education and health by foreign missionaries.

Missionaries were held in high esteem because they were inspired with a spirit of service, she added. "I would like to see the students of educational institutions started by them imbibe the same spirit and hold aloft the torch of knowledge handed down throughout the year."

There were 848 foreign missionaries doing social work in India at the end of last year, apart from those of Commonwealth countries. The largest number—332—were Americans.—China Mail Special.

Expedition To Antarctic From Australia Next Year

BEST-EVER EQUIPPED IN POLAR HISTORY

Melbourne, Sept. 21.

The Australian expedition which early next year will establish the world's southernmost permanent Antarctic base, will probably be the best-ever equipped in Polar history.

Half a century's experience by many nations, years of research at Australia's sub-Antarctic Heard and Macquarie Islands, and a carefully chosen list of gear from Europe, America and Australia will play an important part in the fitting out.

The biggest problem at the moment is calculating just how to fill every cubic inch aboard the 1,200-ton motorship Kista Dan without wasting any space. One thing is certain, however, even at this stage. High stowage priority aboard the ship will go to an Australian-designed, and built, hut to house the operational section of the 10-man camp.

Australia's Antarctic expert, Mr. Philip Law, director of the Antarctic Division of the External Affairs Department, will personally supervise the erection of the hut. He will be aboard the Kista Dan as she cruises along the MacRobertson Land coastline seeking the base site. But this time he will return with the ship. The new hut, 29 ft. by 12 ft., will house the radio, meteorological and survey workrooms, surgery and photographic darkroom. Its cost—nearly £2,000 sterling—means that there will be only one this time.

It has many advantages over the more orthodox wooden or galvanised iron structures.

PLASTIC WALLS

Walls are basically foamed plastic, four inches thick, made by a process developed in Britain. On either side, is five-ply waterproof bondwood and the whole is sheathed in aluminium and made up in slabs six feet by eight feet. The slabs are linked by rods running through their cores from end to end of the building. There is no framework.

Joints are waterproofed by rubber gaskets, which are clamped tight in the assembly. The same pattern applies to walls, floor and roof. The roof being flat so that wind will keep it clear from snow. A hatch will be the winter door when snow blocks the wall exit.

The windows, too, are something new.

Those used in many Antarctic-type buildings in the past, to keep out the cold, were double or triple glazed. Holes were drilled through the wooden frame to allow any trapped moisture to escape, in a bid to avoid fogging. In fact, these windows did fog—and stayed fogged until the next summer.

PERSPEX WINDOWS

But the new "prefab" hut has windows of perspex, bonded into a triple-layer box through which desiccated air was blown before sealing.

The whole structure can be erected by six men in two days. The other three huts of the 1954 expedition are similar to those used in the past. One, the living hut, is wooden and similar to that used by the Norwegian-British-Swedish (N.B.S.) Expedition to Queen Mary Land in 1950. It was built in Norway.

The second is a pre-cut timber building which will contain the engine room and workshop. The third is a Nissan hut of galvanised iron, to serve as storeroom.

The huts will be well fitted out. The personnel units will be warmed by electric space heaters drawing their power from the camp's two diesel-electric 15-KVA generators.

X-RAY PLANT
The surgery includes transfusion equipment and an X-ray plant.

The workshop, along with hand tools for all kinds of wood and metal working, has welding gear and a lathe. The kitchen has a slow-burning anthracite stove and a pressure gas unit.

Actress And Marquess In London



Actress Eva Bartok and the Marquess of Milford Haven, widowed American wife is riding him for "separation or divorce" arrive at London Air port from Nice. The Marquess, a cousin of the late King George VI, has filed a reply denying his wife's allegations.—Reuters photo.

Expert Ridicules Red China's Claim Of Rice Surplus

Ceylon, Sept. 21.

Communist China has no real capacity for supplying Ceylon with rice, said a member of a Japanese trade and goodwill mission on a visit here.

A member of the five-man Kogane mission said he had been in Peking as diplomatic representative for seven years and he was certain that China could not have increased her rice production to such a degree to enable her to export it.

He added that China's claim of having surplus rice was "mere propaganda" and he felt that Ceylon's needs were being met with the under-feeding of Chinese nationals.

With Japanese methods and implements, he said, Ceylon should be able to produce her own rice needs in a very short time.

The mission has offered Ceylon Japanese aid for agricultural development in the form of improved fertilisers and expert advice.

Japan, the spokesman said, is also prepared to give Ceylon financial aid through her Import and Export Bank "with no strings attached."

RAW MATERIALS

He said that Japan is looking forward to buy salt, graphite, limestone and monazite from Ceylon, among other raw materials.

These purchases, the spokesman said, would prevent an adverse trade balance in Japan-Ceylon trade.

The mission, which had visited Formosa, Hongkong, Indonesia and Singapore, left for India, Pakistan and Burma.—United Press.

PROSPECTS NOT GOOD

Berne, Sept. 21.

The Swiss Federal Council stated today that there appeared little likelihood of any preliminary talks in the near future on any commercial treaty with Communist China.

Replying to a written question from a member of the lower chamber on Switzerland's economic relations with China, the Federal Council declared that the whole question remained open but that the present time did not appear to provide any great prospects for such a treaty.

China provided most of Switzerland's imports but the bulk of her exports went to Hongkong from where it is thought only a small percentage actually reached the Chinese mainland.—Reuters.

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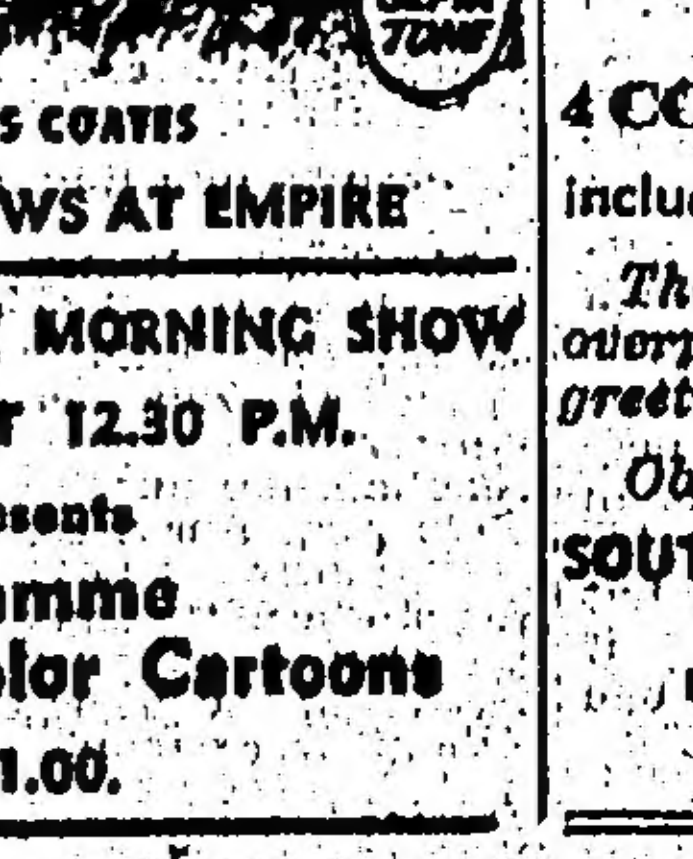
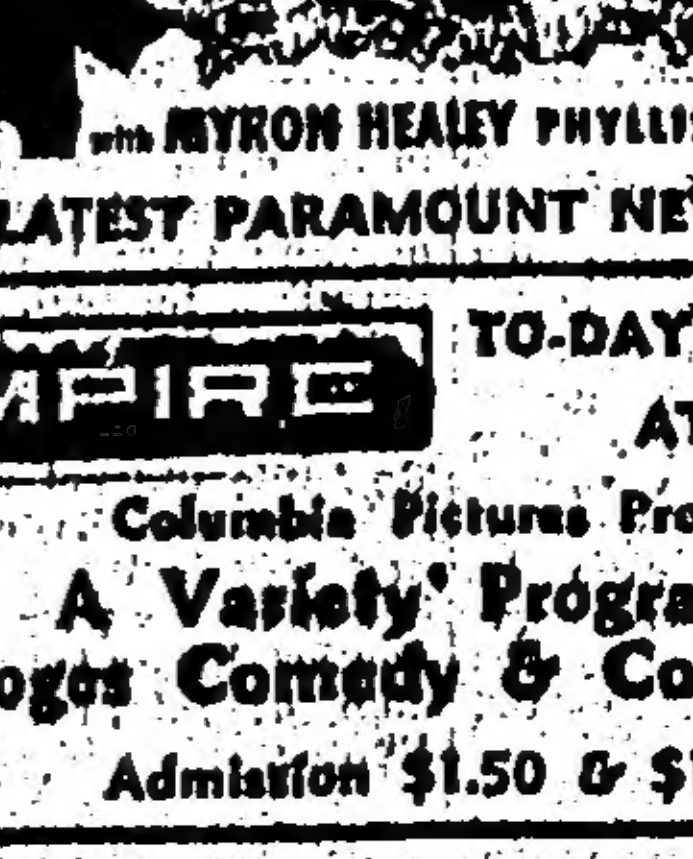
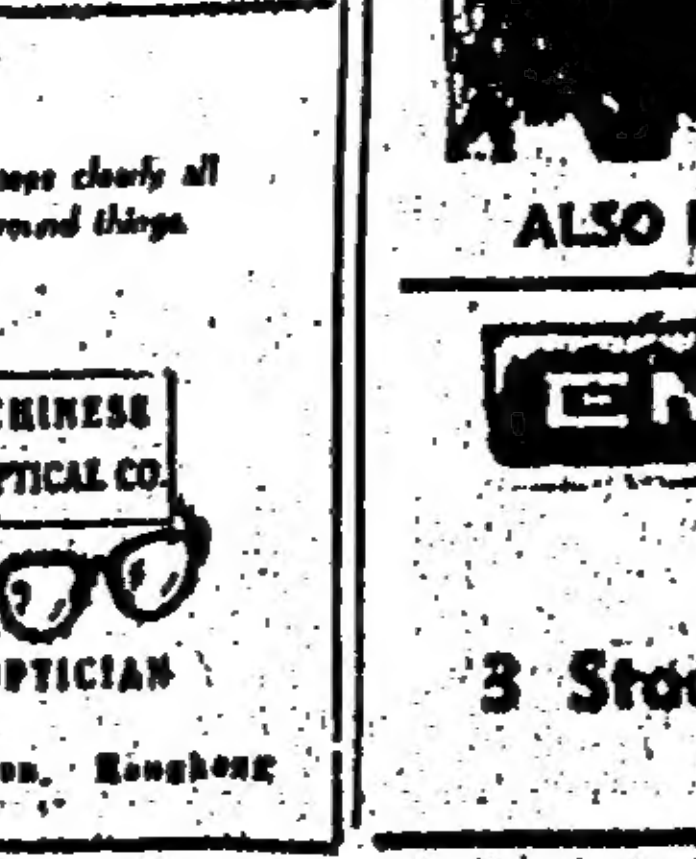
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U.S. INQUIRY INTO TARIFFS

Commission To Start Work In Washington Today

Bebler Summons Envoys Outlines Attitude On Trieste

Belgrade, Sept. 21. The envoys of Britain, the United States and France today called on the Yugoslav Deputy Foreign Minister, M. Ales Bebler, at his request to discuss Trieste.

Yugopress, the semi-official Yugoslav news agency, said the consequences of Italy's policy towards Yugoslavia were indicated to the Western diplomats and attention was drawn to "the responsibility of the three Western powers in the development of events in the Trieste problem."

Yugopress added that M. Bebler told the three envoys of the basic lines of President Tito's recent proposal to internationalise the city of Trieste and give its surroundings to Yugoslavia.

M. Bebler also saw Dr. Walter Wodak, the Austrian Minister, today.

Yugoslavia recognises that Austria has a special economic interest in Trieste as its nearest seaport.

The three Western envoys, Sir Ivo Mallet, the British Ambassador, M. Phillip Baudet, the French Ambassador, and the United States Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Woodruff Wallner, have seen M. Bebler periodically since the sudden rise of tension between Italy and Yugoslavia over Trieste about three weeks ago.

However, this was their first visit announced since Italy formally proposed a plebiscite in the Trieste free territory—Reuter.

The "Cat" In South Africa

Cape Town, Sept. 21. The Minister of Justice, Mr. C. R. Swart, told Parliament that 700 strokes of the "cat" were given to white criminals in South Africa last year. The number in 1951 was 308.

For South African Asians the number last year was 206 compared with 194, the previous year.

For Africans and coloured people the figures were 49,111 last year and 27,622 in 1951.—China Mail Special.

Conflicting Opinions Among American Businessmen

Washington, Sept. 21.

A 17-man commission is to meet at the White House tomorrow for a study that will bring before the Eisenhower Administration the delicate issue of the trade and tariff policy.

The first session is expected to be devoted to organisation.

The Commission consists of five men appointed by the President, five members of the House of Representatives and five Senators. It includes spokesmen for a wide range of views which often are completely opposed to each other. They are expected to produce recommendations for a compromise new U.S. foreign trade policy.

There are divergent views which have to be reconciled:

On one side, American allies throughout the free world, and many business, labour and farm groups at home, are urging a lowering of United States tariffs and other trade barriers.

They say this would help foreign countries sell more goods to the United States and buy many more American farm and industrial products; this in turn would raise farm prices and help avoid a recession at home.

On the other side, other groups—including some powerful Republicans in Congress—insist that it is time to raise tariffs and trade restrictions in many fields rather than lower them. Any further encouragement to imports of cheaper foreign products, they say, would threaten the standards of American workers out of jobs and could be the spark to a general recession.

One influential voice in this argument, Mr. J. Cooper (Democrat, Tennessee), has called for a six-point study programme looking toward freer trade and seeking to offset any harm resulting to American industries.

POSSIBLE LINES

Mr. Cooper, senior Democrat on the House Ways and Means Committee, disclaimed any intention of prejudging the findings of the 17-member commission, of which he is a member, but suggested these possible lines of study:

1. Broaden authority for the President to lower tariffs. Present laws permit a reduction of not more than 50 per cent below the levels of January 1, 1945.

2. Extension of this authority for four-year periods, to coincide with Presidential terms. One-year extensions, he said, "make it difficult for businessmen here and abroad to engage in long-range planning."

3. Possible abandonment of present "peril point" provisions, designed to keep tariffs above the level at which foreign imports would be expected to injure American industry. Mr. Cooper said it was impossible to determine such a level in advance, and this might lead to "over-caution and over-protection."

4. Consideration of "the overall national interest, the effect on consumers," and the effects on foreign countries in fixing tariff levels—not just protection of American industries.

5. A programme to cushion any adverse effects increased imports might have on domestic industries. This could include a preference in defence orders, unemployment compensation and severance pay, Government loans and other assistance.

6. A new study of the "Buy American" Act, which requires the Government to buy domestic goods unless foreign products are much cheaper.—China Mail Special.

CONTROLS BLASTED

Seattle, Sept. 21. The Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Felix Wormser, today blasted certain international trade agreements "abhorrent" and "the worst in government intervention and control."

"Free trade will remain a myth until something is done to abolish or neutralise the hedge-podge of inconsistent practices and concealed trade barriers now resorted to by many governments, including our own," Mr. Wormser said in a speech prepared for the American Mining Congress.

Mr. Wormser recognized the problems out to be solved by international commodity pacts but "I fear the treatment may prove worse than the disease."

"When we embark internationally upon the path of regulating prices, fixing production and marketing quotas, establishing and managing buffer stocks we may not only be undertaking a task beyond human abilities, we may be travelling down the road of economic disaster."

"Even though they may be planned as stopgaps, as temporary emergency measures, they may prove exceedingly difficult to terminate. Cartels by governments are not fundamentally different from private

Industrial cartels either economically or morally."

Mr. Wormser, who directs the Interior Department's mineral resources activities, said that he is worried by such pacts as the International Wheat Agreement which sets up an international price range to stabilise world wheat prices.

He spoke of a sugar agreement negotiated in London and discussion and suggestions of international agreements on cotton, wool, rubber, lead, zinc, copper and other minerals.

"To those of us who believe in the freedom of the market place such agreements are abhorrent," Mr. Wormser said.

"From the business point of view they represent the worst in governmental intervention and control. They lead to restrictions of production, imposition of quotas and export controls and smother of State trading completely removed from the exchange and the market place."

"I do not see how freedom can survive and grow as long as we are held by points of view and practices that threaten to wash away its very foundation."

Mr. Wormser said that the mining industry and the Government must work together for such a policy.

INEXTRICABLY TIED

"The industry can no longer live in isolation from the rest of the world," he said, "because we are inextricably tied into the warp and woof of political and economic policies and practices throughout the world."

Mr. Wormser said a minerals policy must:

1.—Help the mining industry "intensely exploring discovery and full utilisation of our mineral resources."

2.—Promote the national interest and be consistent with an enlightened foreign economic policy while "considering legitimate needs of domestic producers as we move forward."

3.—Provide a maximum of free enterprise by offering greater freedom of the market places and less intervention, support or control by the Government.—United Press.

Things Not Going Well For Reds In The Far East

Paris, Sept. 21.

The right-wing Radical newspaper, *Aurore*, said today that things were not going well for Communism in Asia.

It linked the latest speech by Soviet Premier Georgi Malenkov with the Chinese Government reshuffle and the postponement to next year of the Chinese elections.

Malenkov's speech, said *Aurore*, showed two things:

1. "The USSR still does not want to contribute to the establishment of peace in Asia."

2. "The USSR is substituting itself for China as the protector of North Korea."

"Why is Malenkov edging Mao Tse-tung out at Pyongyang?" asked *Aurore*'s editorial.

"Simply because China, that pseudo-colossus, has shown itself incapable of backing the North Koreans to victory."

"Two events which happened yesterday in Peking strikingly confirm this intrinsic weakness. They are firstly, the big Government reshuffle and secondly, the postponement till next year of the much-heralded national legislative elections."

"The first proves the failure of the too ambitious five-year plan. The second shows the alarm of the leaders, who postpone above all the postponement till next year of the much-heralded national legislative elections."

MAO'S WISDOM

"That explains the wisdom of Mao who, ceasing to lead his troops to Kim, seems to have renounced, at least temporarily,

Crown Prince A "New Boy"



Crown Prince Carl Gustaf of Sweden, who is 7, arrives in the classroom of his new private school in Stockholm, accompanied by his mother, Princess Sibylla. — Express Photo.

Need For Korean Aid Programme Pressing As Ever

New York, Sept. 21.

A report on Korean reconstruction said today that support for the programme had been substantial but that the need for assistance to South Korea had not lessened.

The report submitted by Lieutenant-General John Coulter, Agent-General of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency, covered the year which ended on June 30.

Of the \$70 million allocated for the programme, the Agent-General's report said that 59.5 per cent had been set aside for the rehabilitation of South Korean productive capacity, 20 per cent for sustaining commodity imports, 3½ per cent for operational and administrative services and eight per cent for special projects.

The report said that the bulk of the funds were received only in the last two months of the fiscal year ended June 30.

"This has had the effect of delaying the full implementation of the approved programme," the report said.

Inasmuch as most of the \$70 million had been allotted, the report said, the agency was developing for the fiscal 1954 year a reconstruction and rehabilitation programme amounting to \$130 million.

The report said that the bulk of the funds were received only in the last two months of the fiscal year ended June 30.

"It does not, however, meet fully the needs of Korea for immediate economic assistance."

"Its magnitude has been determined by the total pledges received from governments under the original target figure of \$250 million for the first year of UNKRA's full-scale operation," the report said.

"The need for assistance has not lessened. The necessity for collective action on the economic front remains as pressing as ever."—Reuter.

To Renew Contribution Of Rice

Bangkok, Sept. 21.

The Thai Government has informed the United Nations Emergency Fund that it has decided to renew its contribution in 10,000 tons of rice, it was announced today.

In a letter, Premier Field-Marshal Pibul Songgram offered to make the contribution in three annual instalments, starting from next year.

The Thai Premier said that Thailand is always willing to support the noble work of UNICEF in promoting health and welfare among children all over the world.

The Premier's letter also acknowledged the assistance given to the Thai people by UNICEF, especially in the fight against diseases such as tuberculosis, and urged the UNICEF to continue such assistance.

United Press.

'Little Europe' Group To Confer On A Charter

SMALL CHANCE SEEN OF ANY AGREEMENT

Rome, Sept. 21.

Top diplomatic officials of the six "Little Europe" nations will meet here tomorrow to try to agree on a charter binding their countries into a European political community.

They have been instructed to report the results of their meeting to the Foreign Ministers of the six nations, due to meet at The Hague on October 20.

Delegates arriving in Rome tonight were pessimistic. Most of them thought that basic issues were still dividing the six Governments.

They thought these too big to be decided at a bureaucratic level. They will therefore have to be passed on, unresolved, to the Foreign Ministers' meeting at The Hague.

Main difficulty facing the meeting was expected to be the uncertainty of the French Government whether to go forward with European Union on the lines so far traced. It was understood that by this evening no instructions had yet reached the head of the French delegation, Jacques Foccart, du Harcourt, French Ambassador to Italy.

The nomination of the local Ambassador to head the French delegation was taken by some other delegates as an indication that the French Government hoped to avoid being forced to any major decisions during the Rome meeting.

It had earlier been indicated here that the delegation would be led by M. de Gaulle, the top Quai d'Orsay expert on NATO and the Council of Europe bodies and generally believed to be a promoter of European Union.

The strong West German delegation, headed by Walter Hallstein, Chancellor Adenauer's Foreign Under-Secretary, is expected to press vigorously for further progress along the path already mapped out for a European political community.

CHARTER READY

A 117-article political charter for Europe, with two supplementary protocols, has already been drawn up in the past year by a special body of plenipotentiaries drawn from the six nations.

This provides for a two-chamber Parliament elected by the peoples of Europe, a European Executive Council, headed by the President of the European Council, and a European Court of Justice, and a "watchdog" committee of Ministers named by the national governments.

The German delegation is expected to urge that the Rome meeting take this draft as a basis for its work.

AN ALTERNATIVE

The Dutch delegation, headed by Jonkheer A. W. van Veenendaal, is expected to urge that the Rome meeting take this draft as a basis for its work.

The Italian delegation, headed by Lodovico Benvenuti, Foreign Under-Secretary and well-known supporter of European Union, is expected to follow the same line.

It is not yet known whether the Belgian delegation would be prepared to accept the big sacrifice of national sovereignty which the draft charter imposes. Belgian Foreign Minister Paul van Zeeland recently indicated that his country might oppose the creation of a European Cabinet with effective power in some fields over national governments.

Reports from Paris in the past month indicated that the French Government might produce an alternative document as a basis for the Rome meeting. It was reported that the French attitude to the meeting was being considered today at a meeting of the cabinet in Paris.

Delegates tonight thought the Rome meeting would probably last about three weeks.—China Mail Special.

AGREEMENT WITH SPAIN "SOON"

Washington, Sept. 21.

A State Department spokesman said today that agreements with Spain permitting the United States to use Spanish naval and air bases in return for economic assistance were expected to be signed soon.

The spokesman Mr. Lincoln White, said last-minute details were still being negotiated but it was hoped they would be cleared soon.—Reuter.

New Delhi, Sept. 21. Senator William F. Knowland, leader of the United States Senate Republican majority, today said he would talk with the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru.

Senator Knowland today said he would talk with the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, for Karachi tomorrow on the final stages of his tour.—Reuter.

"Mistake Must Be Corrected"

Artificial Division Of Korea

New York, Sept. 21.

Dr V. A. Belando, Peru, said in the General Assembly's resumed general debate today that the artificial division of Korea had been at the sacrifice of a noble people and that that "mistake must be corrected."

The division of Korea could not continue and the work of the economic rehabilitation of that country could not be put off awaiting the settlement of political problems.

"It is urgent," Dr Belando declared.

It had been confirmed that the great force which had prevented the extension of Communism throughout Asia had been the "spiritual orientation and the cultural and national personality of India."

But it was a difficult struggle. Soviet expansionism, checked in Europe, had turned toward Asia.

There must be a policy of "energetic, specific resistance" to this spread in Asia as in Europe, where the policy had found expression in unity, he said.

TRIBUTE PAID

M. Alexis Kyrou, the Greek delegate, paid tribute to the armed forces of 15 nations with which Greece had fought in South Korea.

"Singleness of purpose and unity in action have permitted the achievement of an honourable armistice," he said.

Turning to the agreement signed last February between Turkey, Yugoslavia and Greece, Mr. Kyrou said it had laid the groundwork for a better political future in southeastern Europe as well as promoting closer economic, technical and cultural ties.

The old dream of a political, economic and cultural community of the peoples of southeastern Europe may yet come true in our lifetime," he said.—Reuter.

NOT TO BE IGNORED

New York, Sept. 21.

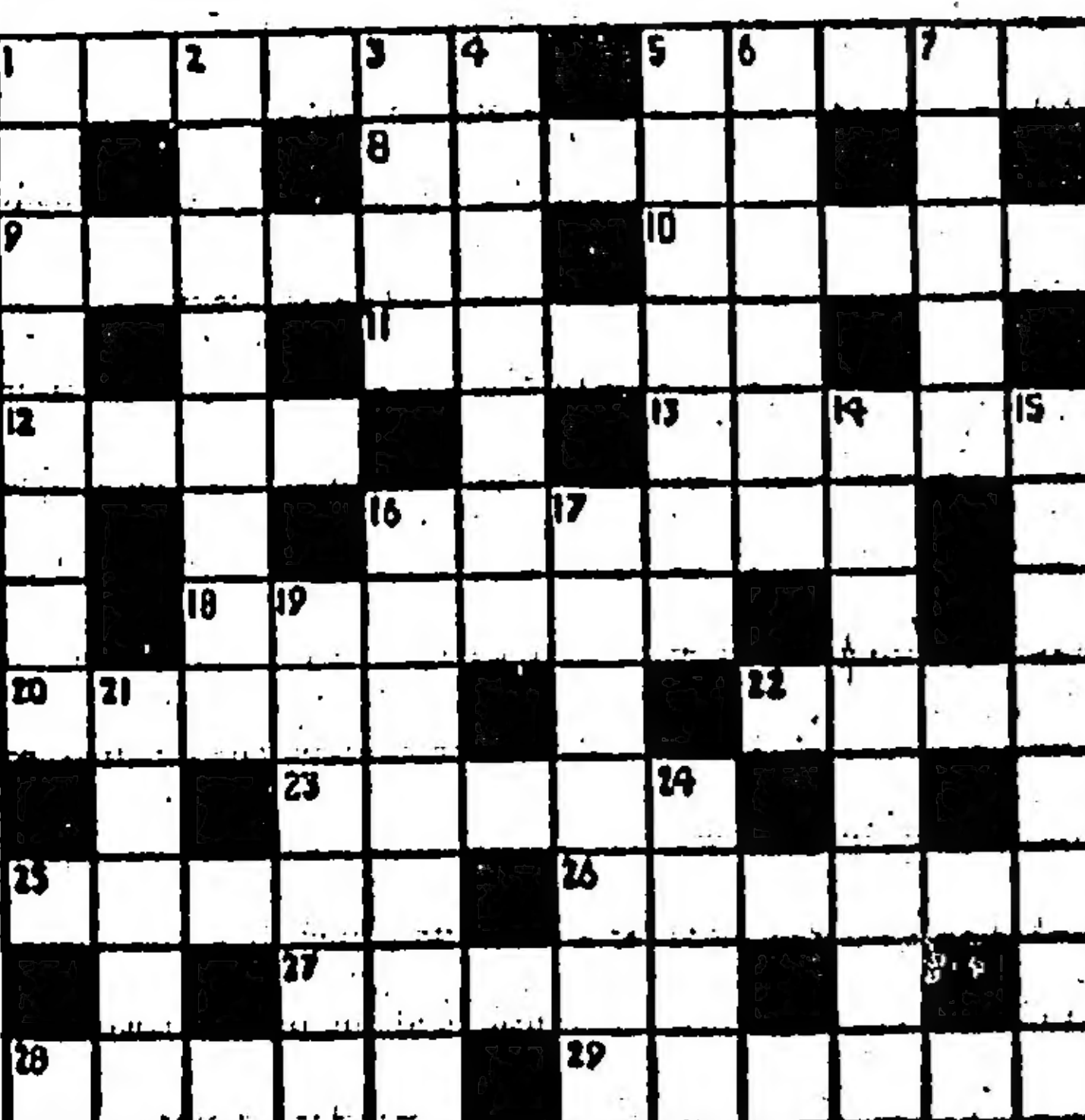
Mr. Henry F. Cooper, the Liberian delegate, said today in the General Assembly's general debate that the "rising tide" for self-determination and independence "cannot be ignored" in Africa.

It might be temporarily checked, but it will eventually drive all obstacles from its way, he said.

"We Liberians, whose existence was brought into being through grinding oppression, cannot be indifferent to and uninterested in the far cry of our brethren in Africa—or in the East or West, North or South, or any portion of the universe."

"No coercion or intimidation, no promises or cajolery will deter us in this cause."—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 1 Nap (6).
- 5 Chic (6).
- 8 Express a view (5).
- 9 Weaken (6).
- 10 Fruit (6).
- 11 Metric quantity (5).
- 12 Flat fold (4).
- 13 Trials (5).
- 16 Demure (5).
- 18 Diminished (6).
- 20 Divide (6).
- 22 Curves (4).
- 23 Precipitous (5).
- 25 Assembly (6).
- 26 Cultivated (5).
- 27 Angler's basket (5).
- 28 Prepares for press (5).
- 29 Felt (6).

DOWN

- 1 Ninepins (8).
- 2 Out of the ordinary (8).
- 3 Hard work (4).
- 4 Fruit (7).
- 5 Expressed, disapproval nasally (7).
- 6 Confused lights (6).
- 7 Bolt for holding metal plates together (5).
- 14 Alarms (8).
- 15 Went down (8).
- 16 Is of importance (7).
- 17 Expunges (7).
- 19 Cut in two (6).
- 21 Beg (6).
- 24 Heap (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD: Across: 3 Lamb, 7 Fedat, 8 Even, 9 Stun, 10 Prolate, 12 True, 13 Alert, 18 Stop, 19 Irons, 21 Allen, 22 Knot, 23 Emits, 24 Poer, 25 Assents, 30 Onus, 31 Gill, 32 Strap, 33 List. Down: 1 Heart, 2 Isolate, 4 Aster, 5 Bent, 6 Beau, 9 Step, 11 Alone, 13 Root, 14 Reel, 16 Tints, 17 Dams, 18 Sire, 20 Rosette, 22 Kiss, 24 Mauls, 25 Steel, 27 Evil, 28 Roll.

Imperial Institute May Be Streamlined

By WINIFRED GASKIN

London. THE Imperial Institute, London's "Victorian White Elephant" as its critics call it, may soon be streamlined and given a new name in keeping with this Commonwealth age.

It has a new board of governors, under the chairmanship of Lord Hudson, who replaces the Minister of Education in that capacity.

This change follows the recommendations made last October by Lord Tweedsmuir's committee, established to review the Institute's functions, which they decided had become outmoded.

The committee suggested that also a revision of the activities and objects of the Institute to meet present needs and to make better use of the building.

To do away with the "British Imperialism" they proposed that the term Commonwealth should be substituted for Imperial in the title.

The governors have now to put these recommendations into effect.

One of their first moves may be to capture the attention of youth by establishing it as a forum for overseas students.

It would provide a suitable centre for the Imperial Institute is financed by 10 Commonwealth Governments, and to which the British Ministry of Education contributes a grant in aid of £12,000.

Established in 1878 by Royal Charter as a memorial to Queen Victoria's Jubilee, the Institute, a place of ornate Victorian architecture, was originally planned to illustrate and promote the activities of a great and glorious Empire. It was designed also as a centre for information and investigation about trade and industry.

Lost Glitter

But the original high purposes lost their glitter as the years passed. And the Institute degenerated into a museum-type complex where a trickle of visitors would view some exhibition galleries and study the uses of raw materials.

Between the wars it was brought to life by Lord Harlech. But in more recent years its often empty, echoing corridors proved that it needed yet a further rejuvenation, especially in the air travel.

Occupying almost an entire block in Kensington, the building dominates an area bristling with rooco cultural buildings. Four lions, staring superciliously from under graveney eyes, guard the entrance to the vast main hall. The whole structure, with its ornate turrets, resembles some cathedral of the jester period in church architecture.

And cathedral it is. For in it are enshrined the relics of Empire and despite its need of reorganisation—the present day attributes of the living Commonwealth.

Canada's robust industrial life is tellingly illustrated in a few hundred square feet of space; the story of South Africa's mines and orchard country captures the imagination; wax models of lamb from Australia

and New Zealand instruct while they delude.

But much of this exhibition of Britannia overseas is devoted to the Colonies.

Here are life-size models of the various racial groups who comprise the Commonwealth.

Men of Northern Nigeria in A-bile robes alongside a Nigerian doctor, and nurse in Western dress symbolise the fusion of old and new in West Africa.

The figure of a barefoot Kikuyu forerunner carries a plaque. It says "his father had many wives and used herds of goats as a bank account. He hopes his son may go to Makerere College to study biology."

A Masai warrior of East Africa adopts his traditional one-legged stance. He is described as belonging to a "proud and courageous race."

Tanganyika is represented by two chiefs: one, a Christian, in Western dress; the other, draped in a magnificent leopard skin.

A silversmith and a tin miner of Malaya symbolise the growing economy of the Federation.

Paintings, Slides

Smartly turned out, a West Indian lawyer studies the Death Duties and the Law of Divorce next door to a Jamaican sugar farmer. The latter, says the description, is "poor, but possessing the ready gift of laughter," song and dancer characteristic of the African race.

Trinidad's East Indian market women are typified in a figure looking out over the window boxes of her new Government-built house.

Another section of the Institute's exhibition galleries boasts Commonwealth industries, crafts and beauty spots.

There are panoramic paintings and slides of sponge-fishing and bathing beaches in the Bahamas, tobacco and banana estates in Jamaica, sugar factories in Barbados and British Guiana.

How many people know that bauxite, the raw ore of aluminium, is named after its original source, Les Baux in France? The British Guiana Bauxite Company makes this contribution to general knowledge in the plaque describing their exhibit in the British Guiana section. Water colours of local scenes painted by Guianese artists Phang and Moshet add a cultural slant.

Bush Spirit

The East African room exudes the spirit of the bush lands with mounted heads of wild animals, including that of an elephant. The trade exhibits emphasise the importance of East Africa as one of the Commonwealth's economic units.

Both West Africa and Trinidad have varied their industrial exhibits with something of their indigenous culture. There are examples of West African sculpture; a Trinidad steel-band complete with a set of "panns" sits in the picture of life in that island.

The Imperial Institute has pictured and stored all this knowledge more graphically than a museum custom. It dwells the enquiring Englishman. Between the wars comparatively few visitors bothered to seek it. The Institute became a resort for currying couples on wet Sunday afternoons.

It is now up to the Institute's new governors to attract not only overseas students but also the British people.

Newell Rogers Reporting America

THE PEACE PIPE IS BROKEN

New York.

HIGH above the sky-blue waters in the land of Oklahoma Red Indian drums sounded, the peace pipe was broken, and the curse was spoken.

Chief Bennie Spotted Wolf, aged 70, cursed the waters of Canton Lake to keep the fish from biting and ducks from landing on its surface. He said:

"We were promised the right to hunt and fish free as long as water flowed in grass grew. Now they open the dam and Oklahoma City takes our water."

Oklahoma City, the State capital downstream 100 miles, has a bad drought. The thirsty city of 243,000 people has lowered the lake level disastrously for the Indians. And for paleface resort owners on its shores.

They have organised a "Hate Oklahoma City Association."

HUSBANDS now have the privilege not only of buying wives mink coats but also

matching compacts. A 3in. gold-coloured square model is covered on top with mink skin. Price: 17 dollars 50 cents.

ATOMIC submarines can bottle up enemy warships half a world away from home shores, said Navy Secretary Robert P. Anderson, in Groton, Connecticut.

He presided at keel-laying ceremonies for the second U.S. A-sub. The first, the Nautilus, will have builder's trials soon.

DALE WEAVER, aged 10, called Robert Laverick, 15, "Mamma's little boy."

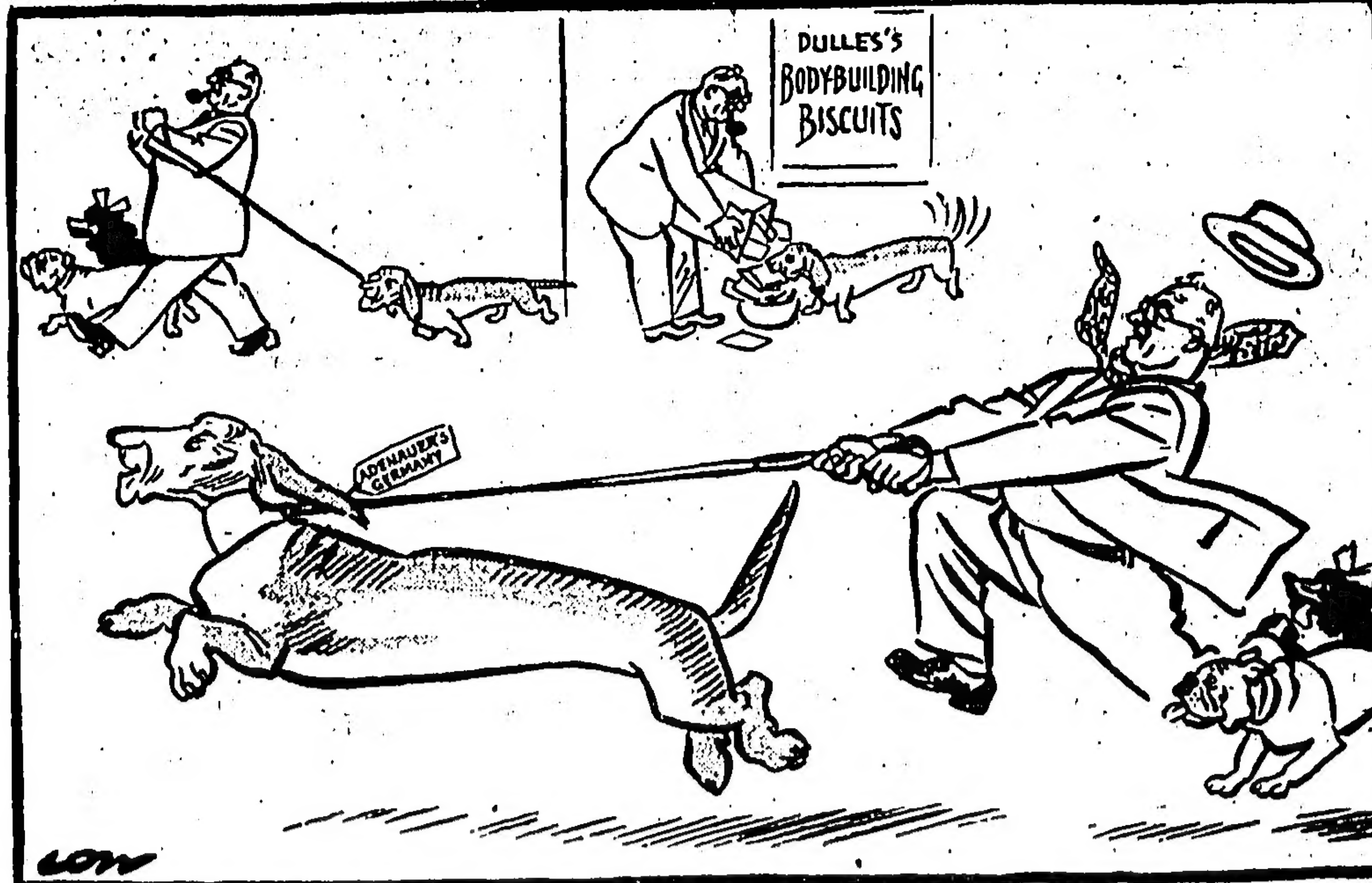
Robert went home and got a shotgun to scare Dale. Dale said he would like to see Robert pull that trigger. Robert pulled, and the charge killed Dale.

At Pittsburg Robert was put on probation for six years.

REVIEWERS, all women, complain that Brigadier-General Frank Dorn's just published "The Dorn Cookbook" is much too exotic for them.

For example: Strawberries marinated (pickled) in liqueurs, flavoured with sugar brandy and rum, to be eaten with champagne or champagne cocktails.

MRS EISENHOWER is not only not going to raise her hemline. She is not going to buy any new hemlines or autumn clothes: she will make do.



GROWTH OF LITTLE FRITZY - A CAUTIONARY CARTOON

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"Mounties" Keep Their 80-Year-Old Oath

More Than A Police Force

By HARWOOD STEELE

The author's father, Major-Gen. Sir Samuel Steele, was one of the original officers of the Northwest Mounted Police. Col. Steele was official historian to the Arctic Expedition of 1925, which brought the Arctic territories of Canada under the force's control.

EIGHTY years ago this month, a small, obscure police force swore in its first recruits. Only 16 years later, its commander reported himself "deluged with applications" to join it. More recently, an American law-court pronounced it "the envy of the world."

The Royal Canadian (born Northwest) Mounted Police have always been far more than just another police force. Totalling only 300, the original body was a cross between a police force and a first-class cavalry regiment, wearing the Queen's scarlet and armed mainly with pistols and carbines.

In 1874, it marched from Dufferin, near Winnipeg, to establish "effective occupation" and "protection ahead of settlement" in the Saskatchewan River region. This area, equal in size to France plus Western Germany, lay in the Northwest Territory, as large as Europe without Russia. With a temperature range from 70 below to 100 above zero, with few inhabitants and only primitive transport, the Territory had been bought from the Hudson's Bay Company by the new Dominion of Canada in 1869.

Saving the Indians

THE force quickly drove out traders who had made the 20,000 fierce Plains Indians doubly dangerous with whisky and modern firearms. Then it pacified the tribes, saved them from smallpox and starvation, induced them to make treaties with the Queen, placed them on reserves and returned 5,000 ferocious Sioux to the United States, all without bloodshed.

Meanwhile, it enforced Canada's criminal code, Federal statutes and territorial ordinances, as it does today. Besides rescuing the Plains Indians,

this secured the vital Saskatchewan region for Canada and made possible the nation-building transcontinental Canadian Pacific Railway. Next, the force policed the line's construction. The Northwest rebellion by a minority of Indians and half-breeds gave serious trouble. Yet the railway was finished five years before the contract date. The management acknowledged that it could not have been done without the force. This success kept British Columbia, as large as France plus Finland, in the union, to become a leader in many fields.

All these services were performed in only 11 years. Increased to 1,000 and scattered in small detachments (a system still employed), the force grew found its task of helping and protecting the settler grow much heavier as thousands from many lands poured into its territory every year.

Work of Government

BETWEEN 1890 and 1917, the force occupied the rest of mainland Canada outside British Columbia and west of Hudson Bay with detachments which, like others in remote areas, were (and still are) often charged with all the essential functions of government. It won world-wide admiration in the Yukon Gold Rush of 1898 with its "effective occupation" which removed any chance that the Alaska Boundary dispute might deprive Canada of the rich deposits.

The South African War called 245 members to active service, one gaining the Victoria Cross. Made "Royal" in 1904, the force began provincial duties when Alberta and Saskatchewan became provinces next year, though "bluecoats" were now relieving it of municipal duties in many places.

Five Mounted Police squadrons went overseas in the First World War, with ex-members by thousands, including two major-generals, four brigadier-generals and two Victoria Cross winners, while 1,208 members added anti-embargo and control of enemy aliens to their normal work at home.

Subversion Defeated

COMMUNISM'S bold, widespread attempt at Canadian revolution in 1919 was defeated mainly by the force, which has thwarted subversive elements in this day. In 1920, its jurisdiction respecting the criminal code and Federal statutes was extended over all Canada, equivalent in area to Europe plus Iraq, the name was changed to Royal Canadian Mounted Police and headquarters, at Regina since 1892, moved to Ottawa.

The final advance northwards was launched the next year, fought six run-runners to a

standstill, and the constable who overpowered two berserk Indians. An officer and eight men cowed 700 armed desperadoes in 1885. Another small party, in 1889, dragged a horse-thief out of the Sun Dance lodge, still then a sanctuary, against hundreds of howling braves. The Red revolution of 1919 was broken by 58 riders charging a bloodthirsty mob of 50,000. Numerous man-hunts have been pressed to victory through great peril and difficulty. The long chase after Charcoal and Almighty Voice, red-skin outlaws of the 'nineties, have had more recent counterparts in the Yukon pursuit of Albert Johnson in 1931 and the combined effort of 1931, covering 1,800 miles, to wear out Thomas Rossler.

Longest Patrol

FINE, detective work, doomed O'Brien, Fournier and Labelle, the Yukon gold rush murderers. Such memories inspire the modern force in smashing international dope rings, trapping counterfeiters, or patiently examining hundreds of weapons to pick out the one used in some brutal crime.

Catching Traitors

IN bringing the Canadian atom-bomb traitors to justice, the force supremely aided the Western world. The Second World War had seen a Provost Corps and thousands of ex-members on active service. Further assumption of provincial duties in 1950 left only Ontario and Quebec and, of course, nearly all municipalities, with police of their own.

This eighteenth anniversary finds the force organized in headquarters, 12 Operational and four Service (marine, air and two training) divisions. The Crime Directorate at headquarters control two crime detection laboratories, the Preventive Service and the Criminal Investigation and Identification Branches.

The strength of the force, about 5,000, remains small in relation to Canada's population of 11m, and the immense commitments.

The Queen's scarlet persists for ceremonial and walking out. Rifles have replaced carbines. But 153 horses, 225 sled-dogs and numbers of canoes are still used, supplementing 1,026 motor-cars and eight aircraft, besides motor lorries, motor-cycles, snow sedans, ships and motor boats. The force has a police service dog section and its own radio.

Records prove the force's fidelity to its motto, "Maintien le Droit," and to the enlistment oath demanding service "with or without favour or affection." Not only does it nearly always "get its man," it performs many other less romantic but still essential duties, down to filling income-tax returns for Eskimos.

The pioneers who made single-handed arrests of armed and desperate Indians, horse-thieves and cattle-rustlers have their modern equivalents like the unnamed officer in plain clothes who faced a storm of bullets to capture a bandit in busy Ottawa; the corporal who fought six run-runners to a

Mrs. Robert Henry replies to the man who said 'I feel so sorry for women'

I say it's wonderful

WHAT are these words of Dino de Laurentis? He sits on the beach at the Lido, and says that he feels sorry for women.

I, for one, ardently declare that being a woman affords me more continuous joy than any other consideration that life has to offer. I would sing it loudly for all to hear.

I count it as a gift from the heavens, like health, fortune, and fame, but even more wonderful and whether I choose to be a nice, obedient wife, or one who goes forth to earn her own living, my greatest satisfaction will still be that I am a woman.

The advantages of our sex are so stupendous that I sometimes wonder why there are not more often enumerated.

Some men are geniuses. They can be musicians like Mozart, painters like Gainsborough—or they can achieve immense success by creating some vast undertaking like a newspaper.

A woman starts out with the almost certain knowledge that she will achieve motherhood, which is the most exciting and satisfactory form of creation that exists.

We Survive

THE world has never been a better place for women to live in, for it is true that a woman's life is to a very great extent composed of affections, note that it is only within the most recent years that the children we put into the world have a serious chance of survival.

A Victorian mother was obliged to put eight children into the world to save three. Science has overcome all but a few of the worst nightmares that concerned our babies, and gives us, incidentally, an infinitely better time when we have them.

People claim that the world is drab. Men may find it a little harder to do colourful acts; but one needs only to be a typist; to discover life in the shops and streets; materials and dresses of beauty undreamed of by our mothers.

The materials in any store in Oxford Street bewilder by their magnificence. Aladdin's Cave simply is not in it.

Unknown Joys

I WHO saw like a real Frenchwoman can hardly keep up with the new materials that come tumbling into the market, and I think one of the most terrible things about being a man was in the shops and streets; materials and dresses of beauty undreamed of by our mothers.

For in a difficult world, dresses and make-up are glamorous joys that a man can hardly imagine about.

The freedom that we have today is magnificent. Only a short time ago in France the royalties of an authoress went by law to her husband. I prefer to give part of my earnings to the Government.

I am free! I can travel without question, and go to wherever I go—London, Paris, or New York—young women who are making splendid successes of their lives without, for that, being less good wives and mothers.

Exciting

BUT we now have the joy of finding women eminent in many professions. I went to a doctor in Paris last week. She was a woman, and extremely pretty. I went to the Law Courts. The barrister in the case was a woman.

But if it was merely a case of trying to do as well as a man—no, that in itself would not be exciting. The exciting thing is that in our off-time, so to speak, we get the courtesies that men invariably show to women—and make no mistake about it, those courtesies are very charming.

And does one have to be an extraordinary woman to be so pleased about being a woman? What nonsense!

Such Fun

IN Pleadingly a woman who lifted up my parcel said: "Why, yes, madam, I've just come back from Santiago, Chile on a long visit to my daughter."

"She is married there and has a fine husband, a lovely house, two American motor-cars, four servants."

"And madam, what fortunes we could all make these dressmakers, beauty parlours, Women are getting rich there in no time."

"But, of course—here she swelled with pride—"I am a grandmother. Yes, I have an older daughter who married a Frenchman and she is very successful."

"Isn't it all tremendous fun? Such opportunities when one is a woman!"

Yes, madam. You who read me.

And so why should we not exclaim: "It's wonderful to be a woman!"

Headache

Do not wait patiently for your suffering to end. Take two tablets of CAFASPIN dissolved in half a glass of water, and headache will soon vanish.

CAFASPIN

The small tablet with the big effect

THREE **SILENT** **SALESMEN**

Largest Morning Circulation

Largest Afternoon Circulation

Largest Sunday Circulation

POCKET CARTOON

by OSBERT LANCASTER

"Don't look round now, Herbert, but I'm afraid something rather beastly has happened."

THE SHAPE OF ENGLAND'S TEAM FOR THE WORLD CUP SERIES BEGINS TO EMERGE

By DENNIS HART

The shape of England's team for the World Cup competition in Zurich next May began to emerge when the Football League announced the side to meet the Irish League in Belfast on September 23.

The selectors are apparently not satisfied with the England side which, last season, won the Home International Tournament.

Four changes have been made. At right back, Green, of Birmingham, replaced Ramsey, former amateur international. George Robb comes in at outside-left and the inside forward positions are filled by Harold Hassall and Albert Quixall.

NO SURPRISES

Neither the omissions nor inclusions cause any surprise. Tottenham, stalwart Ramsey's claim for a place has long rested on his positional play. This season, however, his slowness on the turn has become so marked that he cannot figure for it with shrewdness alone.

Green is a different type of player altogether. A ruthless tackler, he is one of the fastest full backs in the game. His kicking with other foot is also first rate.

The outside-left position has not been satisfactorily filled since Stanley Matthews was dropped and Tom Finney returned to outside-right.

Robb was so convincing as an amateur that many advocated his claims for a full cap then. But so far this season, his performances for Tottenham have not been impressive. This may be due to lack of support, but Bailey, his Tottenham colleague, is going through a hard spell.

ALL THE SUPPORT

With Hassall beside him, and Jimmy Dickinson behind him, Robb should have all the support he requires against the Irishmen. If he fails to make the most of his chance, there are others, notably Wolves' Jimmy Mullen and Chelsea's Frank Blunstone, eager and able to step into the position.

The only other new uncapped player is Quixall, the brilliant young Sheffield Wednesday star. His selection can mean the beginning of a long international career.

Still in his teens he already performs with the assurance of a veteran. It is the experience of playing him inside to Tom Finney, however, England will have produced a match-winning combination reminiscent of the great Carter-Matthews partnership.

Hassall like Green, has played before for England. This was two seasons ago, when he was with Huddersfield. Injury, shortly after this caused loss of form, but last season he came right back and his clever scheming had much to do with Bolton's successful Cup run.

CONSTRUCTIVE MOVE

It is a constructive move to play him alongside club colleague Lofthouse. Too often in the past, England sides have been brilliant individually, but failed as a team.

Harry Johnston, who played in four of the internationals on the FA South American tour, retains his place at centre-half. But the position cannot be regarded as closed. Like Ramsey, Johnston uses his head to save his legs, but with the advancing years, he too is finding it difficult to cope for ever-decreasing speed.

There seems little doubt that this League team will prove too strong for the Irishmen. It is to be hoped, however, that the opposition is good enough to draw the best from the League XI. Team building is essential this year if England is to stand a chance in the World Cup, and this cannot be done on walkover victories.

—(London Express Service)

NOTICE

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

Draft Programmes and Entry Forms for the 1st Race Meeting 1953/54 to be held on Saturday 10th and Monday 12th October, 1953, (weather permitting) may be obtained at the Secretary's Office, Alexandra House, the Club House, Happy Valley, and the Stables, Shan Kwong Road.

Entries close at 12 o'clock NQON on Wednesday 23rd September, 1953.

By Order of the Stewards,
H. MISA,
Secretary.

West Ham On The Way Back To Division I

By ARCHIE QUICK

West Ham's manager, Ted Fenton, who was once a Company Sergeant-Major in the Army, has moulded Colchester into a sensational Cup fighting side. Now, after three years of patient search and team building, he has produced a League eleven which may put the famous old "Hammers" back into Division One.

"You can't be popular all the time and successful too," says Ted "but I have always known what sort of a team I wanted here and now I have got it. It has been hard work, sometimes disappointing, but it has been worth it."

United can be one of the teams of the season. First and foremost, they have three grand inside forwards in Dick, Dixon and Sexton. Against Swansea they were watched by England team manager Walter Winterbottom, and Dixon got a "hat-trick".

Down in Mr. Winchbottom's book of England "B" team possibilities went the name of this ex-Newcastle lad, and Sexton's too. West Ham have had many great centre forwards in the past—Webb, Puddefoot, Watson, Dixon can easily be another.

Like the other member of an impressive forward line he is young, fast and is always willing to shoot. "Seven misses and one goal will do me," he said after the game.

Then there is left back Cantwell. He is an Irishman introduced to the club by its Irish international, Tommy Moroney. Mr. Fenton says Cantwell is

sure to play for Ireland one day, and I can quite believe it. He is a grand young defender with fine positional sense. On the left wing is another youngster, Harry Hooper, who was brought to the front last season in the Army side. In fact, the majority of the present West Ham team are under 23 years of age. What a prospect!

As for Swansea, Manager Billy McCandless told me that the National Service call-up of Melvyn Charles is a great blow to the club. On this showing, "Golden Boy" Ivor Allchurch, has gone back a bit, but Medwin, whom I exclusively forecast was going to play for Wales last season as an outside right when he was operating at centre-forward, worthily retains the wing position. I made him Swansea's best player. There is too much age in the team, in direct contrast to West Ham.

Callover On The Autumn Double

London, Sept. 21.

Papilio, winner of the Goodwood Stakes this season, was installed 100 to 9 favourite for the Cesarewitch at the first callover on the "Autumn Double" at the Victoria Club here tonight.

Hilltop, in the same stable as Papilio, and the Queen's Choir Boy were among ten horses topping the Cambridge-shire betting, all on the 20 to 1 mark.

The Cesarewitch will be run over two miles two furlongs on October 14 and the Cambridge-shire over one mile one furlong on October 28. Both events are at Newmarket.

LAWN BOWLS TEAMS

The following have been selected to represent their respective clubs in postponed Lawn Bowls League matches today and tomorrow:

RCC

1st Division: K.C.C. (away) v P.R.C. today at Happy Valley at 4 p.m. A. V. Lopez, J. Tang, J. Chubb, T. E. Baker, D. C. Symonds, R. S. Capel, R. Wong, W. Hines, S. G. Norman, G. Lee, E. C. Fincher, F. Madar.

Recreio

2nd Division: Recreio (away) v H.K.F.C. at Happy Valley tomorrow at 5.15 p.m. A. A. Baptista, S. Ribeiro, A. A. Silva, A. A. Guterres, R. G. Laurel, A. C. Sequeira, B. E. Souza, L. A. Roriz, P. L. E. Alves, D. G. Alves, J. P. Xavier, A. A. Remedio. Players are requested to meet at Star Ferry, Hongkong at 3 p.m. as transport has been arranged.

H.K.F.C.

3rd Division: H.K.F.C. (home) v Recreio at Happy Valley tomorrow at 5.15 p.m. J. P. Taylor, T. Poynton, L. Strang, T. Morgan, B. Mills, J. Kelly, S. Lock, T. Baker, E. Connolly, J. G. Taylor, T. Dyer, E. Gaultier.

The following are the players selected for the friendly Lawn Bowls match between H.K.F.C. and P.R.C. today at H.K.F.C. commencing at 3 p.m.

Australia—V. Carleton, T. O. Morgan, E. Lelande, J. Wright.
H.K.F.C.—H. Y. Blackford, L. Strang, F. Young, Jr. Kelly.

TRABERT WINS U.S. TENNIS TITLE



Tony Trabert, 23-year-old player from Cincinnati, and one-time apprentice seaman in the U.S. Navy, won the U.S. Lawn Tennis Championship at Forest Hills, New York, when he beat Vic Seixas, the top-seeded American amateur. The score was 6-3, 6-2, 6-3. He is seen here holding the Championship trophy after his win. On the right is his fiancée, Miss Shauna Wood, "Miss Utah" in a recent beauty competition.—Express Photo.

The New Slogan For Soccer Success Is "Treat 'Em Rough"

Says DESMOND HACKETT

The frail footballers, those experts in the art of the dying swan, are a fading race. This is indeed refreshing in a world made grim by such happenings as the annihilation of Arsenal.

Why, it was only last season we had to lambast the hired athletes who were insisting on the smelling salts treatment if they happened to land rather forcibly on their saten pants.

But oh, my huskies, what a different tale this series. Twice within the last four days I have seen two he-man exhibitions of football without the sight of one trainer.

Not a single corpse-reviving drop fell from the old sponge; not a solitary smelling bottle was uncorked.

These were no lacecut contests. The first trainerless day had West Bromwich and Newcastle United putting on the lightest, fastest show that ever made Soccer men look underpaid at £15 a week. "Spurs and Liverpool, in presenting the second no-sponge show could not be observed showing any old-glove stuff."

DARK SPOTS

Liverpool's sturdy right half, Roy Saunders, would, in fact, be prepared to attest that if there were any gloves around they must have been the property of Randolph Turpin. Saunders recoiled out of one collision with so many large, dark spots floating before his eyes that he must have thought he had been transferred to Arsenal.

But he shook his head and waved back the trainer who with sponge at the ready.

This matchtime rest cure for trainers is no accident. Managers are getting tired of the footballing fakes. Faintly, they are getting down to some really tough training.

Vic (for Victory), Buckingham has a team of fighting footballers down at West Bromwich because he has trained them hard. His threat 'em tough plan has gone a little bit berserk with energy at their Soccer-shirt seams.

Newcastle training chief Norman Smith knows his team lost their edge last season because they were not putting a zip into training.

CUP FEELING Plain Mr. Smith spoke some far from plain language at the start of this season. Now, in the words of the Newcastle anthem: "Oh! me lad, you ought to see them gannin'."

Which, roughly translated, means Newcastle have got that Cup feeling.

From the penitent's stool of the honest Tom Whittaker, Master of Highbury, admits that the Arsenal training plan ain't half what it used to be.

The new slogan for Soccer success is: Treat them rough, get them tough.

The trainer soon spots the old lead-slinger who howls

for the sponge after the first healthy shoulder charge. These quitters should get a few extra lumps after training hours.

Let those who will bleat about this finest of sports being tough. It is supposed to be tough.

Give the paying public keen teams like West Bromwich, Wolves, and Newcastle, and the vanishing million, who stood down from Soccer last season will be scrambling to get back on the terraces.

"LET ME REPENT"

Let me repent. I have been wrong, so very wrong, during the years-long, world-wide observation of the parish of sport. I believed in the creed: "May the best man win."

Now I realise what a cad, is this destroyer of records, Gordon Pirie; what frightful boundaries were Len Hutton and his triumphant Test team; that the retirement of Pinza was long overdue; that West Bromwich Albion are merely being beastly to the Arsenal.

This is the new way of thought after hearing the wail of parents who saw their nearest and dearest taking a severe leathering in the British Junior Lawn Tennis Championships.

And all because such big boys as 17-year-olds Bobby Wilson and Billy Knight were allowed to play.

Poor Willie, they lament, never had a chance from start against these highly equipped perennials.

Pinza is already appreciatively aware of such attractive scenery as the prettily trimmed pantes.

Now it looks as though mummy's darling boy will seek some umpire appeal by appearing in Little Lord Fauntleroy velvet.

But hold it! The tender scene is shattered by the stern words of tournament referee Sir Leonard Vavasour. "Unfair! Nonsense. The winners must be the best players." That makes real sense.

Cancel the penitent's stool. If those pathetic parents cannot bear the sight of their Willie losing, then let dear Willie stay home.

Let everyone stay home who is not prepared to meet and beat the best.

CARRY ON, KID

Carry on, Pirie, Hutton, and every peak player who ever won a title.

And, turning from peak skill to poverty/performance, the decline and fall of the Arsenal is now no longer regarded as the height of pinza along the highways of Soccer.

Faustic Millburn, the pride of Newcastle, says: "I would not be the same without Arsenal in big-time football; I'd miss every team rate their games with Arsenal as the big moment of their programme."

United, director Willie Taylor, looking at Arsenal through the turnstile, sighs:

"An Arsenal collapse would be a big blow to the box office. So I can tell Tom Whittaker and the inmates of Highbury in their moments of grief: There are still many who hope for the revival of the old slogan 'Lucky Arsenal'."

—(London Express Service)

'Polishing' Pinza—Or How Sir Gordon Did It

Bedford Lodge is half a mile up the Bury St Edmunds road from Newmarket.

If you walk through the main stable building you will find 42 horse boxes with black painted doors. If you stop at the ninth box on the left, peering over the half door will be the white face of Pinza, the Derby winner.

Admiring stable boys will point him out as the greatest horse they have ever seen.

But he was not always the stable favourite. When Sir Victor, season bought him on Neenah zipped past in the last hundred yards to win with ease.

"It was the turn," said Sir Gordon when he dismounted. "The turn beat him. On a straight course he would have won by four lengths."

THE SHOW-OFF

The turn? Did that mean Tottenham Corner? Sir Gordon Richards and trainer Norman Berke looked at each other.

Already the horse was beginning to look like a Derby runner.

In October Sir Gordon rode him for the third time in the Dewhurst Stakes at Newmarket. It was a straight course. Pinza won.

Sir Gordon, dismounted thoughtfully. "You know I am beginning to love that horse," he said to trainer Berke. "He might win anything next year. The turn? We'll iron them out together."

Although he was beginning to look like a Derby winner, Pinza refused to grow up and behave like a serious racehorse. He remained greedy and selfish.

Owner Sir Victor Sassoon, who always talks of him like a favourite son, says this: "He is like a naughty schoolboy, who loves to show off. He used to buck and be a little troublesome in the enclosure before a big race."

He only did it because he knew it was his big moment, and, like the schoolboy he is, he wanted to show off to all the people.

Sir Victor is just as indulgent about Pinza's greed. When he won his last race, the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes at Ascot, in July, Sir Victor rang up the stables and said: "Let him have all he wants to eat; he deserves it."

Next day he phoned and was told the horse had been greedy and was feeling sorry for himself. Recall Sir Victor's (he

Auckland, N.Z. A good deal of plain speaking and hard bargaining seems likely before details of next season's English Rugby League tour to Australia and New Zealand are agreed upon.

There is strong feeling in Australia against the English request for 70 per cent of the gate receipts and there is bound to be strong opposition to the alternative proposal to stage a much shorter tour of only about five weeks.

The English argument is that tours of England by Australia and New Zealand are more profitable to the touring sides than are tours to the southern Dominions by England.

Therefore England thinks she should get a larger share of the receipts when she makes the tour. Alternatively the English want to eliminate the small country matches which do not pay and concentrate on a few major games in the big cities which return a rich dividend.

The present proposal of eight matches in a five-week tour of Australia and four matches in New Zealand is looked on with extreme disfavour by the authorities here, who are depending on the English tour as the highlight of the coming season.

MOVE TO FORESTALL

Although the New Zealand Rugby League has received no official advice from the English body on its tour plans, it has asked to forestall any move to play only four matches in New Zealand as suggested in cabled reports.

It has drawn up a proposal for nine matches in New Zealand—including five Saturday games. It is willing to include three Tests instead of the usual two only on condition that the tourists visit the smaller centres where a game with an overseas side will greatly improve future prospects for the code.

Its plan is for two matches in Auckland (the strongest Rugby League centre) and one each at Whangarei, Hamilton, New Plymouth, Wellington, Dunedin, Greymouth and Invercargill.

It is believed that in the end the New Zealand council might

be prepared to prune this itinerary—but certainly not the extent of cutting it down to only four games.

I learn the Australians think they will in the end secure agreement to a 15-match tour, but if so New Zealand will certainly demand considerably more than four matches. For one thing New Zealand has beaten Australia in recent international series and claims to be the leading Rugby League country in this part of the world.

Also the view here is that when New Zealand goes to England it does not specify whom it will and will not play. It would like to play just the Tests and the big Lancashire and Yorkshire teams, which would ensure a good profit and reduce the strain of a long tour which always takes heavy toll of players.

PLACE IN THE SUN

It is realised, however, that matches against the smaller clubs are essential for the good of the game and it maintains that matches against a visiting international team are vital to the welfare of Rugby League in centres where it is struggling for a place in the sun.

This applies especially in New Zealand where Rugby Union has such a strong hold. Only when a first class international side from abroad is playing do Rugby League enthusiasts go to the Rugby League match and this is the biggest opportunity that arises to win converts to the code.

It seems certain that a great deal of correspondence will pass before arrangements acceptable to all parties are agreed upon.

PARTNERS NOW

By the time they had won their second race together, Sir Gordon realised that he and Pinza were partners. On a racecourse they could do anything together.

About three furlongs from home he would call for an effort. Without faltering in his stride, Pinza would accelerate more like a man-made racing machine than a horse.

But the problem of Tottenham Corner remained. Tom Marshall rode him, round New Ground in Newmarket where there are three left turns in succession. Occasionally, Sir Gordon Richards flew from his home in Marlborough to Newmarket to take him round the bends himself.

Then he was taken to the Summer Gallops where there is one sweeping turn. Morning after morning, in the misty, sun-touched dawn, Sir Gordon rode him round that turn. Two days before the Derby he took him round Tottenham Corner twice.

The rest is racing history. He came as closely to Tottenham Corner as a hoop to a barrel and shot away to win.

Five weeks ago he was let around the paddock at Newbury. As usual he was a wall of bubbling energy, and kept kicking up his heels. He kicked a tree.

NO DIRT

The mark he left on that tree was the memorial to his racing career. He injured a tendon. And it was decided never to race him again.

Racing men mourn the swift end to a swift career when, in 14 months he ran in seven races and won five. It is probable that Pinza does not share their sorrow. He no longer has to race his dirt is not restricted. He can eat as much as he likes.

—(London Express Service)

RUGBY UNION RESULTS

London, Sept. 21.

The following were the results of Rugby Union matches played today:

Birkenhead Park 6, Waterloo 6.

Leicester 3, Cardiff 12.

Newbridge 3, North 0.

Northampton 23, Rugby 0.

Sheffield 3, Plymouth-Albion 3.

Penzance and Newlyn 17, Clifton 3.

Redruth 6, Roselyn Park 0.

Beaufort.

Rosewall Beats Seixas

Los Angeles, Sept. 20. Ken Rosewall, Australia's hard court tennis king, defeated Wimbledon Champion Vic Seixas today in the Pacific South West tennis tournament by scores of 6-4, 1-6, 3-6, 6-1, 6-4.

Rosewall accomplished what his countryman Frank Sedgman failed to do in last year's tournament.

Seixas tried to beat the determined Australian by playing on the baseline contrary to his usual strategy. It proved his new strategy was unable to check Rosewall's uncanny backhand strokes.

In the first set, Seixas took the first service break when Rosewall double faulted in the 4th game. The fast Aussie broke Seixas' back on a backhand error in the eighth game of the set and then held service at a love break in the American star in the 10th game.

The second and third sets were all Seixas but after the 15-minute rest period, Rosewall came back like a tiger. The games were one all in the fourth set when Rosewall ran off five straight games.

Some 4,000 fans viewed the match as a possible pre-play of the Davis Cup matches next December in Australia.

Doris Hart won the Women's Singles crown with a 1-6, 0-3, 6-4 win over Shirley Fry. Miss Fry knocked Maureen (Little Mo) Connolly out of competition yesterday.

In the Men's Doubles, Lew Hoad and Rosewall beat Seixas and Tony Trabert, 17-10, 6-3 and 6-2.—United Press.

CHAT WITH HIS FANS



Ex-King Leopold of Belgium and his attractive wife, the Princess de Rethy, talk with Nino Farina, the racing car driver, prior to the Italian Grand Prix at Monza.—Express Photo.

JACQUELINE AURIOL Says

Now I Will Try To Beat Neville Duke

By JOHN RALPH

The trim little woman with bright blue eyes and boyishly-bobbed brown hair talked to the test pilots and designers in their own language at Farnborough Air Show.

She watched Neville Duke take his Hawker Hunter into the skies, watched him give a couple of nostalgic "bangs" in her honour, and said: "One of these days I'm going to try to beat that speed record."

And if courage and determination count for anything I'm certain 35-year-old Jacqueline Auriol is the woman who can do it.

Daughter-in-law of the French President, mother of two good-looking sons, she is already the fastest woman pilot on earth. Three weeks ago she became the first woman in Europe to crash the sound barrier at more than 700 miles an hour.

"IT'S MY JOB" What makes a young woman like this—smart, attractive, with a financial and social position any woman might envy—compete in the skies with men at the jet age?

"Jackie" Auriol looked at me with those bright blue eyes and smiled. "I fly because I like it," she said simply. "Because I

should not be happy if I didn't—and because it is my job."

"Don't forget that I'm a professional pilot, working at a place very like your own Farnborough, with research and testing going on all the time."

"Every day I fly. And I love every minute of it."

That I can understand, but why does "Jackie" want to enter the race for the speed record? For France? I asked.

"Yes," she said. "And more. For women—for all women. It would do so much to end the obstacles and prejudice that every woman flier meets."

"I am no different from other women. Women can be excellent pilots. Why shouldn't they fly jets? and why shouldn't they fly fighters—even in war?"

They would do well—just as well as the men."

Jacqueline Auriol laughed. "Of course my husband did not like the idea at first, but he is a pilot, too."

"When he saw how happy flying made me, he soon understood. My father-in-law had his objections, too, but he now understands and does not try to stop me. He is most sympathetic."

In her career as a flier "Jackie" has had three crashes, a year in hospital and 24 operations.

In July, 1949, she nearly died. They dragged her severely injured from the wreck of a seaplane.

The most photographed society beauty in all France was almost unrecognisable. Her face was smashed for months. She would not let her children and her friends see her—not until the plastic surgeons had nearly done.

Did all this shake her nerve? Make her want to give up flying? NOT A BIT OF IT.

"It was this crash which helped me most of all," she told me. "No longer did anyone say I should not fly. They did not even mind my taking up jets. No one tried to remind me I was only a woman."

WAX OPEN

The people who had hitherto thought a woman crazy to fly began to change their minds. "If Jackie can take THAT punishment and still want to fly there must be something to it," they said.

"Jackie" found the way wide open to her . . .

What about the supersonic dives? How does a woman stand the stresses of crashing the sound barrier.

"It is nothing if one is fit," she said. "You do not feel anything. You must be careful, so very careful. That is all."

KEEPING FIT

"Jackie" Auriol lives carefully too, to keep herself slim and fit. Standing 5ft. 6in. she weighs little more than 8 stone. Only a small scar on her cheek is a reminder of that terrible crash.

She smokes little, drinks nothing stronger than light wine. She is up at half past six every day, reporting at the airfield seven a.m.

"At the weekends we like really to relax," she said. "What do we do? We go flying, my husband and me, and the children like to fly, too."

Footnote.—At Farnborough Jacqueline Auriol found something in common with her own country—there was no other woman pilot to talk to!

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LRC TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Seven Club tennis matches were played off yesterday at the Ladies Recreation Club, and in the Club Men's Singles Open tournament P. Anderson defeated J. Rigge 7-5 and 6-3.

The results of yesterday's matches were:

Club Men's Singles Open.—E. Zuluat beat H. Morell, 6-1 and 6-5; P. Anderson beat J. Rigge, 7-5 and 6-3.

Club Men's Singles Handicap.—D. Black beat E. Allenpach, 4-0, 6-3 and 6-3; G. M. Plesner beat G. G. Graham, 4-6, 6-4 and 6-4.

Club Mixed Doubles Handicap.—R. K. Graham and Miss Lawrence beat J. Havers and Mrs. Trelo, 6-3, 6-5 and 6-2; F. J. Watson and Miss Brown beat Mr. and Mrs. Hishovd, 6-4 and 6-3; Mr. and Mrs. Brandt beat Mr. and Mrs. Norton, 6-4, 1-6 and 7-5.

Another three Club matches will be played this morning.

The Colony Mixed Doubles final will take place to-morrow. The Ladies' Singles and Plate finals are on Thursday and the Colony Ladies' Singles and Plate finals on Friday.

Admission charge to the L.R.C. courts on the days of the final will be \$2 per head.

WEEK'S SCHEDULE To Friday is as follows (all matches except to-day's to commence at 5.15 p.m.):

TODAY Colony Mixed Doubles Handicap: Dr. G. B. Smart and Mrs. Hawkins v. Mr. and Mrs. Cheesman, 9.20 a.m. and 9.30 a.m.; G. M. Plesner and G. G. Graham v. M. G. Gifford and Mrs. Ayres, 10.20 a.m.

Club Men's Doubles Handicap: E. W. M. Bryant and J. Shambosa v. H. W. Wheeler and E. S. Brimley.

Colony Mixed Doubles final: (4) Edwin Seal and Mrs. Mary Chow v. Mr. and Mrs. K. H. Ip.

Colony Ladies' Plate semi-finals: (5) Mrs. Fowler v. Mrs. Albrow; (7) Mrs. Eyles v. Mrs. Sloman.

Club Mixed Doubles Open: (3) S. Saul and Miss Skinner v. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong; (6) Mr. and Mrs. Stuckey v. Dr. G. B. Smart and Mrs. Fenton.

Club Ladies' Handicap Singles: (2) Mrs. Brandt v. Mrs. Zuluat.

THURSDAY Colony Ladies' Doubles final: (4) Mrs. Stamp and Miss Philip v. Mrs. Ip and Mrs. Tao.

Interclubs Handicap: (3) S. C. P. Hopkiss and J. A. Andersen (Mercantile Bank) v. J. A. Andersen (Bank of China) and J. A. Andersen (Bank of China).

Club Men's Singles Open: (6) S. Saul v. E. W. M. Bryant; (7) W. H. Williams v. E. S. Brimley.

Club Mixed Doubles Handicap: Cmdr and Mrs. J. Rigge v. Mr. and Mrs. Braune.

FRIDAY Colony Ladies' Singles final: (4) Mrs. Ip v. Mrs. Tao.

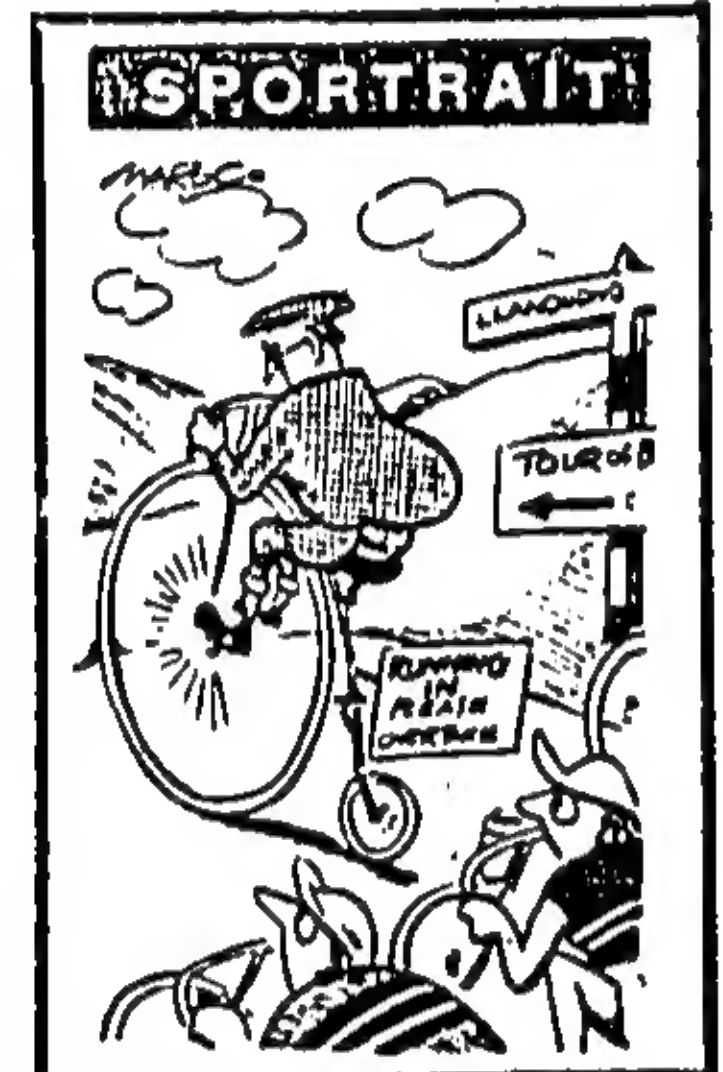
Cobey Ladies' Plate final: (5) Winner of Mrs. Fowler and Mrs. Albrow v. Winner of Mrs. Eyles and Mrs. Sloman.

Club Men's Singles Open: (6) E. Zuluat v. J. H. Morell; (7) J. H. Morell v. P. Anderson.

Club Men's Singles Handicap: (2) G. P. Norton v. W. L. Williams; (3) J. J. Armstrong v. R. E. Moore.

Interclubs Handicap: (3) J. J. Armstrong v. R. E. Moore; (4) J. J. Armstrong v. R. E. Moore.

Judiciary: (6) M. W. Walters and L. Jovino (Wheelocks) v. R. C. Chapman and J. Peters.



London Express Service.

Home Soccer Results

London, Sept. 21.

In twelve English League matches played today there was no outstanding result beyond the defeat of

Scunthorpe by Hartlepool, who were winning for the first time this season.

In a keen struggle at Hartlepool, Scunthorpe went down by the odd goal in five and slipped in their challenge to the leaders in their division.

Port Vale in the meantime were solidifying their lead by a 1-0 victory in a needle match with Crewe Alexandra.

In the Southern Section, Walsall failed to follow up their success with a win against Southampton on Saturday. At Shrewsbury today they went down 4-1. Coventry scored an excellent win at Millwall.

THE RESULTS

London, Sept. 21.

The following were the results of football matches played today:

Division II

Rotherham U. 2 Stock City 2

Div. III (Southern)

Millwall 1 Coventry C. 2

Newport C. 2 Aldershot 1

Northampton 1 Reading 1

Q.P.R. 1 Cr. Palace 1

Shrewsbury 4 Walsall 1

Div. III (Northern)

Barrow 4 Mansfield 2

Gateshead 4 Workington 3

Hartlepool 3 Scunthorpe 0

Port Vale 1 Crewe 0

Stockport 3 Tranmere 0

York City 3 Darlington 3

Other Match

Hibernian 0 Spurs 1

—Reuter.

THE LITTLE GIANT IN PURPLE AND GOLD HAS WON 1,000 RACES

By GEORGE WHITING

He married a beautiful, grey-eyed Yorkshire lass over the anvil at Gretna Green . . . he and his wife and their 15-year-old daughter live quietly in a gracious and spacious country house . . . His income is established on the super-tax level . . . he rides thoroughbred horses for the Queen.

What more can life offer to William Harry Carr, rider of the Queen's Aureole in the St Leger at Doncaster. Nat Gould himself could hardly have conjured a more romantic story from the hopes and the heartbreaks of horse racing.

Look across the fields from the red bricks of Newmarket railway station and you will see the tall chimneys of the Carr home. You walk for ten minutes, you spend another five minutes getting past Prince, most ferocious black Alesian in the burglar alarm business, and you are then asked to have a drink.

You need it and you deserve it. No milkman, postman or dustman in Newmarket will go within 50 yards of that Alesian. In fact the postal authorities have made it quite plain that Queen's jockey or no Queen's jockey, Mr Carr will get no mail while Prince is off the leash.

THE FRAMED CARD A comfortable fire takes the chill off the September wind blowing across Newmarket Heath. Harry Carr introduces Joan, the grey-eyed Gretna girl, and Anne, their daughter.

Two silver cups tell us that Miss Anne, practically born on a horse, has ridden Moonraker and Royal Amber with distinction at the local shows.

There are flowers, a cocktail cabinet and a grey parrot, and, dominating all, there is a framed Christmas card autographed by "Elizabeth" and "Philip".

"I've much to thank the Royal Family for," says Carr, in a voice from which the North Country burr seems largely to have departed. "But for them I might not be riding in England at all these days."

TOO SHY TO SPEAK "I had been riding a lot of winners in India every winter for about five years, and had practically made up my mind to settle there when Captain Boyd-Rochford, the King's trainer, told me in 1948 that I had been retained to ride for King George VI.

"You could have knocked me over without the aid of a feather. After all, I was hardly known in the fashionable South, and tiddling about up North was not reckoned to be much help towards riding for Royalty."

"No, I cannot remember how many winners I have ridden for the Royal Family—for anybody else, come to that. Including India, I believe it must be about a thousand."

"I was too shy and too scared to speak when I first met the King, but he put me at my ease immediately. Incidentally, what the Queen doesn't know about horses isn't worth knowing."

"But for King George I might now be a cripple instead of a jockey."

"I broke my leg on a horse called Monjon at Birmingham five years ago. I was having a pretty thin time until the King had his own orthopaedic surgeon, Sir Reginald Watson-Jones, fix me up."

"He took a piece out of my hip, grafted it into my leg and had me riding at exercise in next to no time."

"Aureole? Now there is a horse of character for you. Intelligent, too, and has his likes and dislikes. Nobody can fool Aureole."

THE PRETTIEST WIFE With the Queen's St Leger hope thus classified, we retraced in memory the steps that had brought the dark-haired and bird-like Harry Carr to the top of a profession which makes giants of little men.

Carr accounts himself a Yorkshireman, having been brought up and schooled in the racing village of Middleham, where his Aberdonian father—still going strong at 66—was head travel-

ling lad to trainer R. W. Armstrong.

But Yorkshire-born Mrs Carr—assuredly the prettiest wife in racing—will tell you that her husband, having no birth qualifications for the broad acres, could almost be called an alien.

He was born, on November 30, 1918, in the village of Clifton, near Penrith, in Westmorland, and remained a "foreigner" until an affinity with horse flesh gained him admittance to Yorkshire at the inquiring age of six.

RODE TO SCHOOL True to tradition, Master Carr rode to school on a pony, took his first test at nine, was apprenticed to R. W. Armstrong at 12, and was young enough to have pictures of his first public ride at Redcar pinned on to the school notice board. At 14, he was a working man—with sweets, cakes and ice cream off the menu.

The Queen's jockey, with all the depreciation of the long-married male would have sidestepped adroitly any mention of the story-book romance that caught up with him when he was 21—and when Joan Groundwater, daughter of the village grocer at Leyburn, Yorks, was 19.

But Mrs Joan Carr is less bashful. The grey eyes sparkled as she recalled for me and daughter Anne the runaway marriage that was solemnized by the flickering light of the blacksmith's oil lamp at Gretna Green just 16 years ago this month.

"Harry and I had known each other since we met at a village fete when I was nine," she told me, "but there was a Dickens of a row over that Gretna business."

NEWS LEAKED OUT "Incidentally, I was frightened out of my life when the blacksmith told me that part of the ceremony was for the groom to hit the bride with the hammer."

"Each of us went straight home afterwards, but the news leaked out somehow or other, and we were both in trouble."

"My mother thought I had sunk to rock-bottom by marrying a jockey. My dad, who was a churchwarden, was horrified. Harry's people were not exactly enthusiastic either. However, we were married again in Wesley Church 10 days later, and everybody was happy—and it has stayed that way in the Carr family."

—(London Express Service)

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"VIET-NAM"	15 Oct.	1 Nov.	Yokohama
"CAMBODGE"	11 Oct.	6 Nov.	Yokohama
To Marseilles	Leaves Hongkong	Due Marseilles	Via
"LA MARSEILLAISE"	21 Oct.	15 Nov.	Nagasaki
"VIET-NAM"	3 Nov.	28 Nov.	Nagasaki
"CAMBODGE"	13 Nov.	12 Dec.	Nagasaki
Via Marseilles to all Mediterranean & West Africa Ports			
Via Djibouti to Madagascar.			

FREIGHT SERVICE			
From Europe	Left	Due H.K.	For
"AURAY"	Antwerp—27 July	30 Sept.	Manila & Japan
"HONKAY"	Antwerp—1 Sept.	19 Oct.	Manila & Japan
"NORWAY"	Dunkirk—early Oct.	22 Nov.	Manila & Japan
To Europe	Leaves Keelung	Leaves H.K.	For
"COURSEULLES"	5 Oct.	6 Oct.	Yokohama
"AURAY"	10 Oct.	11 Oct.	Yokohama
"HONKAY"	13 Nov.	14 Nov.	Yokohama
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BAGGAGE: Passengers are requested to send ALL baggage to the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf Co.'s Godown at No. 2 Gate, CANTON ROAD ENTRANCE, by NOON on Thursday, 24th September 1953.

SPECIAL NOTE: With the exception of hand packages carried by passengers themselves, ALL BAGGAGE must pass through the Wharf Co.'s Godown for loading on board by ship's slings only. BAGGAGE COOLIES WILL NOT BE PERMITTED TO ENTER THE WHARF.

EMBARKATION: Passengers should embark between 9.30 and 11.00 a.m. on Friday, the 25th September, 1953.

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Striking Contrast In Behaviour Of London, N.Y. Stock Exchanges

The Big Argument Continues

New York, Sept. 21.

Reduction in the American arms programme, such as the cancellation of orders for 965 planes and the slowing down in stockpiling of strategic materials, have greatly encouraged the pessimists and the recession predictors.

But many serious economists point out that these cuts are more accurately described as interim adjustments which spread out the arms programme over a longer period without actually curtailing it. They believe that American military outlays can hardly fall below this year's 50 million dollars if atomic energy spending and assistance to allies are included.

Observers of the Northern Trust Company of Chicago question whether business will push forward to new peaks next year.

"The succession of powerful forces that have done so in recent years and that have overcome areas of weakness will do well to hold this year's level and may decline next year—defence spending, automobile demand, residential and plant construction, to name the most important," the bank declared. The National Used Car Dealers' Association reported that nation-wide sales in July declined 24 per cent below the level for the same month of 1952. Inventories also declined, but the 6.6 per cent fall was not enough to offset the slide in sales. The sharpest sales drop was registered by 11 Western states—52 per cent less than in July 1952—but inventories in the area were unchanged from a year ago.

A large Wall Street house noted that the forecasts of the outlook vary from return to "normalcy" to deep recessions. This firm said the precipitous decline on the stock market in the past few weeks discounted in part at least a lower earnings trend. It returned major group stock averages close to areas of major support and placed shares on a reasonable statistical basis. Using the latter as a yardstick, the firm said stocks remain undervalued in relation to earnings, dividends and yields, both on an absolute and relative basis, and to book values and the long-term decline in the purchasing power of the dollar.

Perhaps the general opinion can be summed up as follows: if a recession comes, it is unlikely to be disastrous and can be held within reasonable bounds—recession, maybe, but slump, no—China Mail Special.

Reduction In Farm Exports

Washington, Sept. 21.

The Agriculture Department said today that exports of U.S. farm products during the year ended July 1 were 20% below the average for the past five years.

The exports were valued at \$532,800,000 (about \$1,000,000,000) compared with a record of more than \$4,000,000,000 (about \$1,420,000,000) in 1951-52 and the five-year average of \$2,500,000,000 (about \$1,250,000,000).

Among contributory factors were improved farming production elsewhere, reduction of the United States foreign economic aid, low world prices as compared with the United States prices, it reported.—Reuter.

Drastic Cuts Revealed

New York, Sept. 21.

Copper deliveries to fabricators outside the United States were cut drastically in August, the Copper Institute reported. Deliveries in countries outside the United States totaled 43,908 short tons, compared with 60,320 tons in July.

Refined copper production for August was placed at 90,340 tons, against 84,200 tons (revised) in July. Refined copper stocks at the end of August soared to 209,220 tons against 160,430 (revised) a month earlier.—China Mail Special.

There is a striking contrast in the course of prices in the London and New York Stock Markets during the last six months.

Both markets were at or near their recent peaks about the middle of March. Wall Street, as measured by the Dow Jones index, has fallen since then by about 10 per cent and is now only just above its lowest point for the year.

The Financial Times index of Ordinary Industrial shares shows, on the other hand, that the fall which took place in London between mid-March and mid-May (of about 7 per cent) has been almost entirely made good.

In fact, it is only in the last few days that the London market has seemed to take note of what has been happening in New York; and even now there is evidence only of a pause, not of a setback.

ONE CAUSE

One contributory cause of this difference in behaviour is undoubtedly technical and local. Because the capital gains tax is due to fall in America there is an unusually strong incentive on Wall Street this year to establish capital losses. This has probably accounted for some selling. Clearly, however, this is not the whole of the story. Wall Street is also nervous about the business prospect in the next few months.

And since any recession in American activity would certainly soon affect the industrial market in London too—if only because the consequent change from dollar surplus to dollar deficit in the U.K. balance of payments would remove one of the supports to the gilt-edged market—it becomes a matter of more than academic interest to consider whether Wall Street or the London equity market is correctly appraising the immediate outlook.

It is easier to frame a question along these lines than it is to answer it.

All through the summer American business activity has remained, though below the record level of the early part of this year, above both last year's figures and what is more significant—those of the year before. Exports and imports have both been rising and are expected to remain high; the latest estimates of business capital plans still forecast a record expenditure this year.

Not only is unemployment at the moment lower than it has been at any time since the war, but in the automobile industry, where it was thought that difficulty might soon be appearing, plans have been made to increase production in September after the temporary reduction in August. Yet production for the first eight months of the year was only fractionally below the record achieved in the first eight months of 1950.

All this activity, and the profits which have accrued from it, hardly suggests an approaching recession—particularly since private saving has actually been increasing this year as well.

But there are also signs of weakness, all of which together add up to a formidable total. The fall in farm incomes, for example, has produced a corresponding fall in farm investment; and farm investment accounts for about one-eighth of the total United States investment.

MUCH TALK

Stocks throughout the economy are appreciably higher than they were a year ago and there is much talk about the difficulty of moving them later this year.

In manufacturing industry the backlog of unfilled orders has been reduced and the total of new orders placed has fallen. In the market for consumer goods consumer credit has risen at what many people believe to be a rate that cannot be maintained indefinitely.

And then, on top of all this there are the repercussions to be expected from changes in Government policy.

It is not only that the Budget has come within sight of being balanced. The Republican Party's drive for economy really seems to be taking hold; and whatever level of expenditure is maintained on the armed forces, expenditure on capital equipment for munitions is bound soon to fall away, in some places quite sharply.

POLITICAL FACTOR

Clearly the possibility of a recession in America later this year cannot be ruled out. In this sense Wall Street seems only too likely to be right.

But there is still one important factor which, though it lies outside the sphere of strict economic calculation, can never be ignored. This is the probable reaction of the Administration to any sign of real trouble—a rise for example in the rate of unemployment. It can be laid down with confidence that President

Worrying Factor In U.S.

By SYDNEY S. CAMPBELL
Routen's Financial Editor

Inventories are a headache. The official view is that, though large, they are not abnormally large in relation to the current high rate of sales. The bull argument during the summer was that as the defence industries in the United States make deliveries against their unfilled orders, their inventories will be worked off and so the total of inventories will be reduced to more normal compass without any bugbear of "inventory liquidation" since there will be no such liquidation in any real sense.

Today the high inventories are not so easily explained away. The Guaranty Trust describes their accumulation as "perhaps the most disquieting factor in the current business situation."

Business Week regards them as the black cloud on the business horizon. During the second quarter the accumulation of inventories jumped to a rate of nearly \$9 billion a year. This was even faster than the fourth quarter of 1952, and of far poorer quality. The end-1952 build-up was a voluntary rebuilding of stocks of raw material and semi-manufactures depleted during the steel strike.

The recent build-up was mainly an involuntary accumulation of finished durable goods which had been produced faster than they could be sold. A fairly substantial recent growth in stocks of finished non-durable goods merely offset liquidation of stocks during the previous six months, but again the previous liquidation appeared to be voluntary while the more recent re-accumulation was involuntary. In both durables and non-durables the main thrust was being thrown on the manufacturers, whose stocks were rising at a rate of 13 per cent per annum.

Whether or not there is to be any liquidation of inventories such as might touch off a setback, a cessation of the second-quarter rate of inventory accumulation seems almost certain; it could be avoided only by a prompt acceleration in the growth of incomes and of credit, of which there is no sign. Mere cessation of inventory accumulation removes a demand, and tends to cause slackening unless it is offset by a new demand in some other sector. Maintenance of inventories to however high a level does not absorb any current output. But maintenance of them seems to be the best that can be expected—better than is probable, unless people get involuntarily stuck with high stocks in a way that would be far from bullish. During July and August the disappearance of one demand item—absorption into inventory accumulation—was just about offset by the emergence of another, the unexpected pick-up in construction. Since there must be some limits to such things as construction booms even in the United States, the danger is that the supply of offsetting factors will run out.

LARGE DROP

Pressure to cut inventories extends also to cut buyers' commitments—which are the unfilled orders of the suppliers. A drop of almost 45 per cent during the past year in the machine tool industry's unfilled orders is an exceptional case. But for manufacturers as a whole unfilled orders have been dropping ever since last October, by a total of \$5 billion. So far, there is no worry in the fact that the total jumped from \$25 billion before October to nearly \$70 billion last October and has dropped to \$71 billion. There is no real reason even in the fact that the last similar occurrence—a drop of almost the same proportions, though of course much smaller in dollar volume—was in 1948, presaging the 1949 setback, last October the total was inflated by defence orders, and was due to be automatically and painfully de-watered as the orders were delivered. Nevertheless, the comparison is uncomfortable. Business in 1948, while unfilled orders were being whittled down by 7 per cent, looked nearly as good as during the past 10 months, during which unfilled orders have been whittled down by about 7 per cent. After 1948, business did not stay so good.

From before the beginning of this year, the outlook has been that inventories would at worst be a positive weakness; that they would not themselves generate a setback but might cause trouble if a setback were generated from some other sector. Today, the outlook may be rather worse than that, unless something unexpected turns up, inventories are capable of—becoming an active weakening factor—though of course, always capable of being offset by a new forward move in some other sector.—Reuter.

REFINERS REVIEW POLICIES

New York, Sept. 21.

United States oil refiners are re-examining or reviewing production policies in the wake of the present high level stocks of refined products, particularly gasoline, and cutbacks in operations already instituted by some companies. Gasoline stocks in the United States were last reported at 143,287,000 barrels, more than 26 million barrels larger than last year, while supplies of home heating oil were more than 14 million barrels above a year ago.

With the peak of the motorist season passed, and spot market actively slow, stocks of gasoline must be reduced to make storage room for the amount of fuel oil needed to meet winter demands.

The only alternative to lower gasoline prices, it has been contended, is a drastic and early cut in production. Some circles feel that oil companies would prefer to cut back output rather than prices, realizing that the former is easier to restore. For 14 consecutive weeks, United States refinery throughput has averaged above the seven million barrels daily mark. While most companies are moving cautiously, waiting to see what the market may bring in the way of product movement, various refineries have started to reduce crude runs to stills following cuts in demand by the Sinclair and Phillips.—China Mail Special.

Kirkuk Field's Output

Kirkuk oilfield in Northern Iraq has scored a century by producing its hundredth million ton of crude oil.

Well No. 1 at Kirkuk began gushing 28 years ago. Since then the field has been greatly expanded. One hundred million tons have been tapped but Kirkuk is still numbered among the world's greatest oil reservoirs.

Kirkuk oil is pumped through a 1,600 miles network of pipelines to the sea 500 miles away.

Raw Silk Market

New York, Sept. 21.

The raw silk market was firm and active during the past week. Traders reported that mills were beginning to come in to the market and they predicted increased buying from now on as mills prepare for the Spring season.—China Mail Special.

LONDON MARKET OUTLOOK FOR GERMAN BONDS

(By Norman Crump, Sunday Times City Editor)

London, Sept. 13.

While the question of Germany's external debts was never an issue in the recent West German elections, Dr Adenauer's decisive victory has cleared the air in one or two important respects.

First and foremost, the inevitable uncertainty over the result of the elections has now given place to the prospect of a period of stable government for Western Germany.

This should accelerate the country's economic and industrial recovery, which has already made remarkable progress, and while this may raise problems for industrialists and exporters elsewhere, it holds out some assurance that Western Germany's balance of payments will be fully sufficient to cover her external debt obligations. Already, it should be noted, she has ample foreign exchange in hand.

Next, I have received the impression, both in London and Frankfurt, that Western Germany's ability to pay is reinforced by her desire to restore her credit in the world's chief financial centres. Thus, while under the Debt Agreement new sinking-fund payments do not begin until 1955, there is nothing to prevent her buying her sterling bonds in the London market so soon as she thinks fit. Again, the advent of a strong Government may conceivably accelerate the completion of all the administrative work needed before debt payments can actually begin.

As regards the immediate future, the process of depositing the ratifications of the Debt Agreement by the Governments concerned is now practically complete. The validation of outstanding bonds by the German authorities is making good progress. As yet no numbers of validated bonds have been published, but practically all sterling bonds held by British residents are being validated under the "shortened" procedure, and this should be approaching completion.

THE COMING OFFER

The next step will be the publication of the offers to existing bond-holders to exchange their holdings into new bonds. But before this offer can be made, the actual wording of each set of bonds will have to be agreed, and this involves questions of legal drafting. It is understood that the broad outline of the text of the new Dawes, Young and "K.K." bonds has been agreed, but that there are details still to be settled. Less progress has been made over the "Non-Reich" bonds.

When the text of the new bonds has been settled, the bonds will have to be printed. This again will take time. Meanwhile British holders of sterling bonds at the moment need do nothing. When the offers are published, British holders will be notified by their bankers, and will receive an invitation to accept the offer. They will then have to consider its terms, in the light of their own and market circumstances.

At the best, it looks as if all this preliminary work will not be finished before the end of October, but it is greatly to be hoped that there will not be any further delay. At the same time, before complaining over-much about German dilatoriness, which is partly unavoidable, we should consider the beam in our own eye. It is several months since the first "ex gratia" payment out of £100 million was made to British holders of sterling bonds. The second payment is overdue, and its absence is creating uncertainty in more ways than one. The Administration of Enemy Property Department should "get a move on."

STILL ATTRACTIVE

The recovery in the German bond market during recent months has admittedly narrowed the scope for further appreciation, but even so yields are still attractive, particularly for anti-tax payers. Last week the following position obtained:

Redemption Yield			
Bawes 4%	Price	Gross	Net
Young 4 1/2%	105 1/2	13 1/2%	12 1/2%
K.K. 4 1/2%	105 1/2	13 1/2%	12 1/2%
These redemption yields, which are approximate, allow for income-tax deduction, at the present standard rate, from such arrears of interest as are being converted into funding bonds, and from future interest on both the main bonds and the funding bonds.			

Bonds bought at current prices carry the right to the second "ex gratia" payment. Its amount is not yet known, but it may be as much as £8 per £100 bond. It is also likely that, by the time Germany begins to pay, most bonds will carry the right to two half-

GOOD PROSPECT

Serious if it which are redeemable in 1955, look particularly attractive to anti-tax payers, for they hold out the prospect of approximately a 100 per cent tax-free capital appreciation over a period of no more than ten years.

All this is, roughly, the mechanics and arithmetic of the present position of the German "Reich" bonds. To the investor, however, the imponderables are of equal, if not greater, importance. Admitting the present will and power of the German Government to meet its obligations under the Debt Agreement, the investor must assume that that will and power will persist until the maturity dates. These are 1953 and 1955 for the "K.K." bonds; 1959 for the Dawes bonds; and 1960 for the Young bonds. Today I am assured that the will exists. The power obviously depends upon future events, and the rapid industrial recovery of Germany, significant though it is, is only one of several possible factors. That is the reason why, although German bonds still have great attractions, they may appeal chiefly to the strong investor with some margin in hand.

Demand For Platinum

New York, Sept. 21.

The platinum market was steady at \$92 to \$93 an ounce. Jewellery demand for platinum was sluggish, but industrial usage was well maintained.

According to trade reports the Platinum Board is likely to maintain continued interest for another few years in buying platinum for stockpile. Although the stock-piling programme is secret, some traders believe the Government has so far acquired only about two-thirds of the supply target.

It is believed, however, that official buying here is no longer urgent and that purchases may be stretched out over a longer period with the buying price more flexible and more responsive to prices quoted in the open market.—China Mail Special.

New Vehicles For Dunlop's

London, Sept. 21.

A fleet of road tank vehicles specially designed for the bulk handling of carbon black is now being used by the Dunlop Rubber Co. They are trailer vehicles and have been constructed by Scammell Lorries of Watford to ensure ease of filling at one end and of discharge at the other.

Each vehicle carries between 11 and 12 tons of the pelletized powder. The hoppers of mild steel are treated on the inside with a varnish which gives a good gloss finish, is heat resistant, and helps the flow of the black from the hoppers into the automatic powder-handling system. Along the top of each vehicle are inlets for easy filling, manholes for inspection and temperature tests, and an ample number of vents. Four outlets are designed to ensure an easy flow of powder.—China Mail Special.

FIXED FREIGHT RATE OUT

Manila, Sept. 21.

The major shipping companies have reached an understanding with exporters here to abandon the fixed freight rate for sugar as from October 1, and adopt instead the open rate system.

A Philippines Sugar Association spokesman said the change would enable exporters to take advantage of favourable developments in the charter market. He expected shippers would obtain lower rates on the average than under the present system.—China Mail Special.

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1953.

Sheaffers
"SNORKEL"

THE ZOO

MOST people go to the Zoo to look at the animals, but the humans who look after the animals repay study, too.

First thing which strikes one is how young and healthy they all look—even those who admit 20 years' service or more. Living with animals has its worries, but these seem to leave less mark than many jobs dealing with the human species.

The Zoo can also produce youth with glamour. "Boss" of a department is Miss Maureen McVadey, blonde and 20. She is supervisor of the Children's Zoo, has 15 assistants and more than 100 animals under her charge.

Maureen has been appointed this year, and is the youngest supervisor the Zoo has ever had. She lives in Edgware, and has worked at the Zoo for four years.

"When I was a child I used to come here every week. I love animals and always wanted to work among them," she said as she petted a pair of ten-day-old kids. "I worked with horses for a time, but this is much more interesting. The real work happens behind the scenes, of course. Cleaning and feeding the animals and grooming them takes much of the time—and of course studying the habits of each species."



Head keeper Mr. A. J. Woods, in the Bird House, exchanges conversation with "Baby," a Great Indian Hornbill.

The man who brought animals back alive now sees that they don't catch cold



Wally is a star turn

Wally the camel casts a supercilious eye at the camera as he gives a ride to two young visitors. Camel rides are one of the most popular attractions—and grown-ups as well as children are led round on the back of Wally or his companion, Peggy.

She has charges varying from herself and buy others from natives or white traders. Looking after animals in artificial environment often calls for much ingenuity. Mr. A. J. Woods, who is head keeper at the Bird House—30 years' service—has to think up a method of inducing the zoo's new collection of humming birds to feed.

"Some of the animals in the Children's Zoo are apt to nibble and chew clothing and hair ribbon."

Wally with the proudest record is the Curator at the Aquarium, Mr. H. Vinall. He has been at the Zoo for 52 years and is the only man ever to have risen to his present position from the ranks.

He started as a boy helper just after the turn of the century.

He has been in every part of the Zoo and has been awarded the society's bronze and silver medals for his work. But he is not talkative. Years of dealing with creatures that cannot answer back have taught him that conversation is often unnecessary.

Sharing his views is the head keeper, Mr. L. Smith. He has been at his job in the Monkey House for 24 years.

'NEARLY HUMAN'

"My charges are very nearly human," he said. "But they have the advantage that they cannot talk back."

Mr. Smith's life is overshadowed by one constant menace—the common cold. "Apes and monkeys are most susceptible to colds; it is my constant care to see that they have not got a sniffle," he said. "All my keepers are instructed not to go near the animals if they have a cold."

Before Mr. Smith took on his present job he was an animal collector for zoos and private menageries and travelled in South America and Africa "bringing 'em back alive."

"It was fascinating work and taught me much about looking after wild animals in captivity," he said. "We used to trap some our-

MILK, HONEY

Previously the Zoo had used a small milk bottle with a spout and when the bird dipped its beak. The bottle was filled with a food made of milk and honey.

"Now we are trying out a method of hanging the bottles behind artificial flowers," Mr. Woods explained, showing how the spout was cunningly projected through the centre of a brightly painted metal "flower" in the aviary. The idea is that the bird would be attracted to the bright flower and suck the food as if it was nectar from a real plant.

"We also cultivate insects as the humming birds like them," said Mr. Woods.

SELF-TAUGHT

Unexpected talents also come out in keepers anxious to show off their charges to the best advantage. In the humming birds aviary is a brightly painted tropical garden which gives the tiny birds a natural-looking setting.

The work was done by Keeper Gammon, whom the Zoo discovered is a "natural" painter. He is self taught. His work in the Zoo gives him plenty of opportunities for self expression. He has now become the unofficial "background" artist.

Mr. Woods's great pride is a grey-necked Pouter, a wading bird from the British Cameroons with a head covered in blue, pink and black skin with no feathers.

"This species was thought at one time to be extinct," he said. "I am certain this is the only one in captivity."

The Zoo's only income is from the admission fees of visitors and from subscriptions from Fellows. There are 7,000 of them—pay £5 entrance fee and an annual subscription of £3. They may pay a life subscription varying from £70 to £30 according to their age when they are elected.

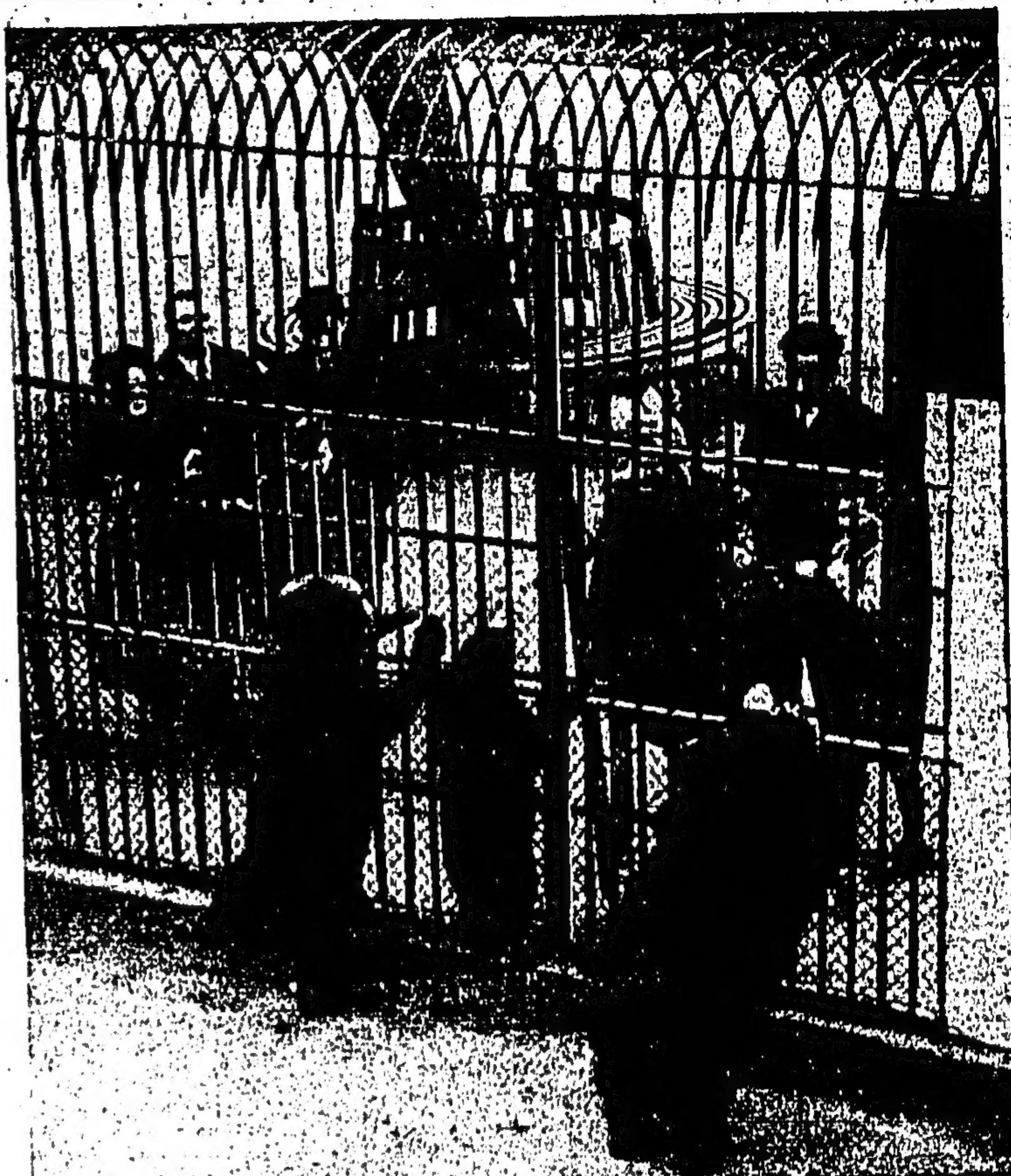
PRIVILEGES

Anyone over 18 may be a Fellow on election by other Fellows. Their privileges include the right of personal admission to the Zoo and to Whipsnade and 24 special tickets a year for their friends.

One place to which no one is admitted is the Zoo sanatorium, where sick animals are nursed. It takes any animal from a canary to an elephant, and a corps of specially trained vets are in charge.



Miss Maureen McVadey, youngest supervisor at the Zoo, fondles 10-day-old twin kid goats while a friendly llama, who roams at will among the children, looks on.



The role reversed... a view from the inside looking out. Feeding a baby bear with a bottle of lemonade is Mrs G. Allbrook, from Wendover.

In the saddle—at two



In the Children's Zoo Miss Glyn Stevens (left) gives a ride to two-year-old Susan Lawrence while Miss Pat Walker (right) helps two-year-old Jeanna Hill-Cooke keep in the saddle.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Mom saw a TV play about a sergeant who got wounded and fell in love with a lieutenant nurse—she says please be careful!"

Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for unregistered correspondence posted at G.P.O., Hongkong. The latest posting times elsewhere which, in general, are earlier than the G.P.O. times, can be ascertained by enquiry at the local office. The latest posting times for registered articles are generally one hour earlier than the times shown below. Particulars regarding parcel mails can be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

GENERAL HOLIDAY
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22
By Air
Indo-China, France, French North and West Africa, 6 p.m. via Air Vietnam.
Formosa, 6 p.m. H.K. Airways.
Macao, 9 a.m. 8 p.m. via Lee Hong Tak Spring.
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23
By Air
Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A., Canada, 6 a.m. 8 p.m. via B.O.A.C.
Indo-China, Malaya, B.O.A.C.
Australia, New Zealand, 8 a.m. C.P.A. Indo-China (Tonsin only), 8 a.m. C.P.A.
Formosa, Japan, U.S.A., Canada, 1 p.m. C.A.A.C.P.A.
B.O.A.C.
Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, 8 p.m. B.O.A.C.
Burmah, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain and Europe, 6 p.m. B.O.A.C.
Formosa, 6 p.m. T.A.C.

"What's Her Line?" Solution
CARTOONIST
London Express Service.

Mud, Water Damage Huge Plane

Los Angeles, Sept. 21. The world's largest aeroplane, the Howard Hughes flying boat, sustained \$1,500,000 damage from mud and water which flooded through a broken sea dyke, the Hughes Aircraft Company said today.

A company spokesman said the incident occurred on Friday but was not reported until Hughes engineers had estimated the damage.

He said the huge aeroplane, which is designed to carry a 60-ton tank, was deluged with salt and water and crushed against adjacent structures. The plane is kept in the Los Angeles harbour area near Terminal Island.

The hull, both wings and the hydraulic and mechanical control systems of the plane were damaged, the spokesman said. Hughes engineers said it would take more than a year to repair.

The craft, known as the Hercules, was to have started taxi and flight tests next month, according to the spokesman. Work on the Hercules began about 10 years ago—United Press.



"So-so," one of the original members of the famous Champs Tea Party, told her keeper, Mr. Sid Troy, prepare a tea tray. Mr. Troy is in his early 30s, but already has 17 years' service with the Zoo. London Express Service.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T.
2. Variety Bandbox (DBCTB)
2.30. Paul Weston and his Orchestra.
3. "The Merry Widow" (Lehar) with Principals and Chorus of the State Theatre, Zurich and the Tonhalle Orch. Cond. by Victor Reinshagen.
3.50. New Concert
4. "Because you're mine" Mario Lanza sings from his film, 5.15. Hit Musical Favourites. 8.45. Antal Kozma and programme summary.
9.05. Melody with the Stars: 9.30. Twilight Harmony.
10. "First Hearing" presented by Bernard Hicks (Studio). 10.30. Demi-Hours.
11. Musical Notebook presented by the Rev. Father T.J. Ryan, S.J. (Studio). 11.30. "Buried Alive"—a true story of Herodotus and Adventure based on the story of Alfred Southam. Produced by Alan Brown.
11.45. "First Hearing" (Concert Hall).
12.30. Forces Favourites (London).
1.15. Musical Notebook presented by the Rev. Father T.J. Ryan, S.J. (Studio). 1.30. "Buried Alive"—a true story of Herodotus and Adventure based on the story of Alfred Southam. Produced by Alan Brown.
1.45. "First Hearing" (Concert Hall).
2.15. Forces Favourites (London).
2.30. Radio News: Real (London).
2.45. "Buried Alive" (Studio).
3.15. Goodnight Music: God Save the Queen. 11.30. Close down.

Vietminh Rebels Poised For Autumn Offensive

Hanoi, Sept. 21. Communist-led Vietminh rebels were poised for a "last try" Autumn offensive today against French Union, Vietnam and green recruits guarding this northern defence perimeter.

Patrol units of both sides engaged in scattered clashes in both northern Vietnam and neighbouring Laos where French Union forces killed seven Reds and wounded four.

The key to French success or failure in the coming struggle lies in the hastily recruited and trained new Vietnamese troops. French officials did not hide the fact that every new native unit unsupported by French Union troops is a cause of worry.

They said that Thursday's treachery at My Loc, where part of the native garrison handed the outpost to the Communists, was an isolated incident but the youth and rapid advancement of native officers, combined with the inexperience of the troops, caused a more general anxiety, United Press.

Printed and published by WILLIAM ALLEN CHAMBERLAIN for and on behalf of South China Morning Post Limited at 1-3 Wyndham Street, City of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong.